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Algeria	4,000	Div.	US. 140	Norway	6,000	N.J.
Austria	19,5	Div.	1,200	Latvia	1,700	Red
Bahrain	1,650	Div.	London	450	Portugal	100
Belgium	40,877	Div.	Korea	16,000	Costa Rica	450
Canada	5,125	Div.	Kuwait	500	Denmark	1,000
China	7,000	Div.	Kuwait	500	Finland	1,000
Colombia	1,250	Div.	Lebanon	60,450	Spain	100
Cuba	1,250	Div.	Malta	1,025	Portugal	100
Croatia	7,000	Div.	Morocco	1,000	Costa Rica	450
Croatia	7,000	Div.	Portugal	1,000	Denmark	1,000
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Croatia	7,000	Div.	Sweden	1,000	Costa Rica	450
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Failure to Invite Kohl To D-Day Ceremonies Is Criticized in France

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — The exclusion of Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany from ceremonies commemorating the 40th anniversary of D-Day next month has come under criticism here.

Simone Veil, a former president of the European Parliament and a survivor of the Auschwitz concentration camp, said Friday that Mr. Kohl should have been asked to the events June 6 at the Normandy invasion beaches with the heads of state of four Allied powers.

Mrs. Veil, who leads the French conservative and moderate ticket for the European parliamentary elections June 17, said of Mr. Kohl's participation: "I think it's the Americans who oppose it. Their mentality hasn't evolved the way ours has. I think Helmut Kohl should have been invited — that's the meaning of the European Community."

A position similar to that of Mrs. Veil was expressed last week by former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. The question has become one of



Simone Veil

question in a conversation with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain.

The fact that Mr. Kohl did not receive an invitation, the newspaper said, was seen by some West Germans "as a depressing test of French-German reconciliation and friendship."

Mr. Kohl and Mr. Mitterrand will meet in Paris for two days starting Monday in a regularly scheduled meeting, principally to discuss European Community finances and the summit meeting of the seven leading industrial nations in London next month. It was thought possible that a face-saving gesture toward Mr. Kohl on the D-Day invitation might emerge from the talks.

Atom Smasher Race Is Criticized

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The international race to build ever-bigger atom smashers has become so expensive that countries and even groups of countries are going to have to up the habit of building nearly identical ones, according to physicists at the 150th annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Instead of duplication, the trend must be complimentary, according to Herwig Schopper, director-general of the European Center for Nuclear Research in Geneva, which is financed by more than a dozen countries.

Both the United States and Europe have discussed proposals to build similar multibillion-dollar atom smashers in the 1990s. Researchers at the meeting talked of combining such plans into a single collaborative project.

"There's going to be a crisis," said Leon M. Lederman, director of the Fermi National Laboratory in Batavia, Illinois, the largest accelerator center in the United

States. "It's not at all clear that both machines should be built."

Atom smashers, or particle accelerators, are used to push atoms and their constituent parts to nearly the speed of light and smash them together, giving insights into the fundamental building blocks of nature and the forces that hold them together.

The Europeans recently made an ingenious modification to an existing European Center accelerator that allowed them to observe the long-sought subatomic particles known as intermediate vector bosons.

"This achievement may be compared to the unification of the electric and the magnetic force in the last century," said Mr. Schopper, noting that last century's discovery of electromagnetism paved the way for radio and television.

Starting around 1988, he said, the Europeans hope for further breakthroughs from a 16-mile (26-kilometer), 5500-million circular accelerator now under construction. This unique machine, known as LEP, will break the long tradition of duplication.

Instead of rivalry between ex-

periments done on machines on different continents, he said, "the competition will occur between different experiments working at the same machine."

He also noted, however, that discussions are under way in Europe to use the LEP tunnel, bored through solid rock, as a site for an even more powerful accelerator that would almost rival a huge one proposed last year by physicists in the United States.

Mr. Lederman said that this European proposal has merit but was probably ultimately unwise. Unlike the United States proposal, he said, the European proposal would not allow physicists around the world to decisively push into a new realm of energies for particle collisions.

It would be better, he said, for the Europeans to consider collaborating with the United States on what promises to be a more productive atom smasher.

This machine, proposed last year, would be anywhere from 60 to 120 miles in circumference, would cost \$2 billion to \$4 billion, and would push protons to energies 40 times greater than levels now attainable.

Experts Differ on Earth's Future

By Bayard Webster
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Will the world be a better place to live in the next century, or will it become more crowded, more polluted and less stable?

In an attempt to answer this question, the American Association for the Advancement of Science held an unusual session here Friday in which an economist and an energy expert who see a rosy future confronted an ecologist and a biologist who envision a world peppered with increasing problems.

The optimists were Julian L. Simon, a University of Maryland economist, and Danny J. Boga, deputy secretary of energy. Barry Commoner, an ecologist, and Peter H. Raven, a biologist, are those who see a deteriorating planet unless corrective measures are soon taken.

Mr. Simon, editor with the late Herman Kahn of a newly published book, "The Resourceful Earth: A Response to Global 2000," said he and his researchers found many encouraging trends involving resources and environment.

He said these included a rise in life expectancy, falling birth rates in less-developed countries, improving food supplies, no worrisome trends in the world's forests, lack of evidence for rapid species loss in the next two decades, no signs of threatening climate changes and less pollution than had been feared.

Mr. Raven, a botany professor who is director of the Missouri Botanical Garden, said the world would face an increasingly unstable situation as the populations grew in less-developed, mainly tropical, countries. He said such countries, which accounted for 45 percent of the world's population in 1950, would make up 64 percent by the year 2020. He also noted that as the population rose in these countries, there would be increasing destruction of the world's major forests.

Mr. Boga, citing several dire predictions that have not materialized, ranging from plagues and population explosions to famine, said current predictions of future ills would not come to pass either.

He asserted that gross national product per capita, life expectancy and infant mortality were the best measures of environmental health and safety. "It is instructive to note that all three of these measures have continued to record significant progress over the past decade as well as the last generation," he said.

Mr. Commoner, author of "The Closing Circle," said the profit motive was the chief enemy of the environment.

He said technology that enabled industries to increase profits also led to increasing contamination of soil and water from toxic chemicals in fertilizers, detergents, pesticides and other products.

Juan Carlos Shows Skill On Political High Wire

(Continued from Page 1)

in goggles and helmet who gave him a ride was the reigning desecrator of the Bourbon line.

Although he has cut down on sports since injuring his pelvis in a skiing accident last year, Juan Carlos is still an avid outdoorsman. Spaniards seem to feel that the world is in order when newspapers carry a photograph of him helming downwind in his racing yacht.

The king happily relinquished most of his powers in the 1978 constitution, but he is far from being an ornamental monarch. His role as commander in chief of the armed forces is not only theoretical; he keeps the army in line and

deals with it as a graduate of Spanish military academies.

His speaking style, once wooden and phlegmatic, has gained a smoothness under coaching and when he addresses the nation in a fireside Christmas Eve chat, his words seem to set the tone for national discourse.

Most of all, the king travels widely abroad as the symbol of the new, democratic Spain — last year to Africa and Latin America, this year to Canada and the Soviet Union. The trips are meant to be apolitical, but they often serve a distinctly political purpose, either expanding Spanish influence overseas or sending a message back home.

And so it was that the king's trip to Moscow, in which he extolled democracy and delivered an eloquent plea for human rights during the toast at the Kremlin banquet, was read here as a sign of Spanish political stability. The message was that Spain has become a normal democracy and a player on the world stage, able to communicate with Moscow as well as with Washington.

(UPI, AP)

Mount St. Helens Spews Ash

Reuters

SEATTLE — Mount St. Helens volcano in the sparsely populated southwestern part of Washington state sent a column of ash and steam 12,000 feet (3,700 meters) into the sky Saturday. No one was reported hurt.

"Now that we have started to

West Urged To Act for Sakharov

His Stepdaughter Says Russia Awaits Gesture

New York Times Service

PARIS — The stepdaughter of Andrei D. Sakharov has urged Western countries to take "extraordinary measures" to win freedom for the dissident Soviet physicist and his wife, Yelena G. Bonner.

The stepdaughter, Tatiana Yankelevich, said here Saturday that Moscow was waiting for some political gesture from the West in return for letting Mr. Sakharov and his wife live.

The Sakharovs were reported to have gone on a hunger strike early this month; their fate is unknown.

Ms. Yankelevich expressed uncertainty about what President Francois Mitterrand of France might do to help win freedom for the Sakharovs.

She met with Mr. Mitterrand last week and said later he denied reports that the Soviet Union had offered to allow Mr. Sakharov and his wife to go to the West if Mr. Mitterrand would call for a halt to deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

Ms. Yankelevich and her husband, Yelena, said they realized the West could not make offers to the Soviet Union that would affect the "strategic equilibrium" between East and West.

But Mr. Yankelevich said that one measure that could be taken to help Mr. Sakharov to freedom is to allow him to visit the Soviet Union next month to the Sakharov case.

He also noted, however, that discussions are under way in Europe to use the LEP tunnel, bored through solid rock, as a site for an even more powerful accelerator that would almost rival a huge one proposed last year by physicists in the United States.

Mr. Lederman said that this European proposal has merit but was probably ultimately unwise. Unlike the United States proposal, he said, the European proposal would not allow physicists around the world to decisively push into a new realm of energies for particle collisions.

It would be better, he said, for the Europeans to consider collaborating with the United States on what promises to be a more productive atom smasher.

This machine, proposed last year, would be anywhere from 60 to 120 miles in circumference, would cost \$2 billion to \$4 billion, and would push protons to energies 40 times greater than levels now attainable.

Dissidents Still Feared

(Continued from Page 1)

dissident Hydra's head was severed, new heads would grow.

The anxiety was not all that fatched. The human rights movement that sprouted in the 1960s has been routed and splintered. But many elements that fed it remain alive: Lithuanian Catholics, Jews denied emigration, banned Crimean Tatars, ethnic Germans, Ukrainian and Estonian nationalists, fundamentalist Christians, Russian Orthodox activists and advocates of human rights.

An underground chronicle known as Bulletin B circulates with extraordinary regularity. Hardly a week passes without news of an arrest or conviction. The names may lack the international resonance of earlier activists such as Yuri F. Orlov, Anatoli B. Sharansky and Mr. Sakharov, but the many arrests, exiles or imprisonments that the KGB did not eliminate the dissident movement's roots.

The targets of the last two years

have included groups as disparate as administrators of the Solzhenitsyn Fund, set up by the exiled novelist to assist families of political prisoners, and an unlikely anti-war movement in Moscow.

Jewish emigration has been effectively checked off. In 1982, accord-

ing to Bulletin B, there were 277

politically motivated arrests, 79 in-

dividuals, 538 interrogations, 311 search-

es, 236 conversations with the KGB and 413 detentions.

Another telling development in the last year was the passage of amendments to laws that made it dangerous to receive material support from abroad and illegal to divulge workplace secrets, which were vaguely defined. Penal authorities were given the right to extend prison or labor camp terms.

Mr. Stewart, official spokesman for the embassy, said he did not discuss the subject, but he did not deny that such a plan existed. The arrangement was confirmed Friday by other sources.

While the plan aims to ensure the safety of diplomats, the establishment of what in effect will be a

second embassy in East Beirut will

mark a victory for the rightist

Christian Phalangist Party. The Pa-

langists, who control East Beirut

and are the antagonists of West

Beirut's Moslem militiamen,

who have been trying for years to

capture them to their half of the city.

However, only Iraq has moved,

changing to the eastern sector after

its West Beirut embassy was blown

up in December 1981.

Most foreigners in Beirut have

lived and worked in the Western

sector, which in the past has been

the city's commercial hub. But

West Beirut's character has

changed since Feb. 6, when Moslem

militiamen wrested control

from the Lebanese Army. Security

has not been as good in the West as

in the East.

The U.S. move will put the diplo-

mats in safer surroundings and al-

low them to escape the dormitory

atmosphere of their present quarters.

Since March 16, when William

Buckley, the first political secretary

at the U.S. Embassy, was kid-

napped to his death in a

hostile neighborhood, the diplo-

mats have been living six to an apart-

ment or sleeping in their offices.

The embassy will remain in

West Beirut now and in the future,

a source said. "But because of the

circumstances, with the cramped

quarters, the Americans are trying

to do something to alleviate the

situation."

For more than a year now, U.S.

diplomats have been working in

make-shift quarters. On April 18,

1983, a suicide bomber drove a

truck loaded with explosives into

the embassy compound on the

seaside corniche. They are

unable to leave without a body-

guard.

In many cases, the diplo-



Irma Coleman, a Miskito Indian, weeps as she describes a rebel raid last month on her village in Nicaragua.

Life and Death in Central America

U.S. Forum Is Told of 'Human Dimension' of Violence

By Lee May

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — It began just before dawn last month, a bloody raid by anti-government forces on a Nicaraguan village, and when it was over a young Miskito Indian boy lay dying in his mother's arms.

"Mother, please hold me tight," the boy whispered. "I don't want to lose you." The words were his last.

The mother, Irma Coleman, recalled Friday at a congressional forum how her 9-year-old son, Fermín, was shot when rebels attacked the village of Submula on April 17.

The U.S.-supported rebels, known as "contras," are said to have killed 8 other civilians, wounded 15 and kidnapped 39.

Mrs. Coleman, a 37-year-old widow who has lost two other children, said she still did not know the reason for the raid on the village in northern Nicaragua. "This was my only son," she

said, sobbing, "and I was mother and father to him."

Mrs. Coleman and two other Miskitos spoke at the hearing organized by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, to present firsthand accounts of violence in Central America by both the left and the right.

Speaking through interpreters the Miskitos told of the rebel attack on Submula. The medical clinic that served the village's 3,000 residents was burned, they said. One witness told of being addressed in Miskito dialect by one of the raiders, an indication that Indians were among the rebels.

Following the Miskitos' accounts, other witnesses laid the blame for part of Nicaragua's violence on the Sandinist government.

Marta Patricia Baltronado, executive director of the Managua-based Permanent Commission on Human Rights, said that hundreds of persons had been killed

or had disappeared in Nicaragua over the last three years. The crimes were "presumably committed" by the government forces or civilian authorities, she charged.

But for Aristides Sánchez, one of the three Miskitos who testified, the issue was not whether leftists or rightists were responsible for the killing of an estimated 15,000 civilians and the displacement of 1.5 million in Central America over the last five years.

"I don't want to say either of two sides is bad," said Mr. Sánchez, a 50-year-old carpenter, adding that he simply wanted to see both sides stop the killing.

Nevertheless, Mr. Sánchez spoke passionately about the raid, during which his 17-year-old son was kidnapped, he said.

Mr. Sánchez said his son later escaped but had been abused and now was hospitalized. He is "very thin and very sick," the father said.

Hondurans Seek Lower Ratio Of Salvadorans at a U.S. Base

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras —

The military is seeking to change the agreement on a regional U.S. training base, to provide for the training of twice as many Hondurans as Salvadorans, according to the armed forces commander, General Walter López Reyes.

General López said in an interview Friday that Honduras wanted to reverse the proportion of Hondurans to Salvadorans being trained at the Regional Military Training Center at Puerto Castillo, which is run by the United States.

The center was established in June as a way of stepping up U.S. training of Salvadoran forces without increasing the number of U.S. advisers in El Salvador itself or spending the money to train Salvadorans in the United States.

Honduras made its position known in re-negotiations over the base that began Friday. The new stance marks the first public demonstration of a shift in attitude toward U.S.-Honduran relations in the military here since General López replaced General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, who was removed

March 31 in a barracks coup.

The replacement of General Alvarez in part reflected concern that he might have sometimes neglected Honduran interests in military arrangements with the United States.

At the same time, many Honduran officers have been troubled in principle by the agreement to train Salvadorans, against whom they fought a war in 1969.

If carried out, the Honduran request would require expansion of the \$3.5-million base to increase overall capacity or would reduce the number of Salvadoran soldiers



General Walter López Reyes

who receive U.S. instruction at the facility.

Although General López said nothing about it, U.S. diplomats said they also planned to discuss possible relocation of the base to the military here since General López replaced General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, who was removed

March 31 in a barracks coup.

With General Alvarez running the military here in close cooperation with the U.S. ambassador, John D. Negroponte, Honduras became a mainstay of U.S. military preparation against neighboring Nicaragua.

While this policy has been maintained, General López took power in coordination with younger officers who were demanding more participation in command decisions, and who were critical of what they suggested was General Alvarez's lack of concern for Honduran interests in negotiations with the United States.

The Regional Military Training Center, near Puerto Castillo in northeastern Honduras, has been a focus of this concern. As negotiated by General Alvarez last year, the agreement on the base provides for Hondurans to receive training along with Salvadorans.

But the young officers, whose authority has been enhanced under General López, have complained that the ratio of Hondurans to Salvadorans is insufficient.

According to a U.S. Embassy count, 700 Hondurans and 1,500 Salvadorans were trained at the base last year, and 3,000 Hondurans and 3,400 Salvadorans are scheduled to receive training through this year.

A group undergoing training now includes 550 Hondurans and 1,000 Salvadorans, according to a U.S. Army spokesman.

But General López, in an interview at his headquarters here, said the ratio has been about 70 Salvadorans to 30 Hondurans. He said he was asking the United States to turn that around. The talks for an altered agreement are expected to last for several days, he added.

The Defense Department has sought \$14 million in a supplemental 1984 budget request and \$8 million in the 1985 request, to convert the base into a "permanent facility," according to a report to Congress this month from William Taft, a deputy secretary of defense.

General López said he would not seek to add political conditions to confirming authorization for the base. Some members of the Honduran Congress have sought to make the base conditional on increased U.S. pressure on El Salvador to resolve difference over several disputed border pockets.

Dominican Republic Suspends Talks With IMF, Says Terms Are Intolerable

By Richard J. McElroy

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — The Dominican Republic has suspended negotiations with the International Monetary Fund after rejecting demands that gasoline prices be increased 50 percent, according to U.S. officials.

A spokesman for President Salvador Jorge Blanco said Friday that the government had made the move because it feared a gasoline price increase would set off more violence. Increases of up to 200 percent in the prices of some foods and most imported goods in late April resulted in three days of street riots that left about 60 people dead and hundreds injured.

Some Latin American leaders said the violence was evidence that tough austerity conditions being demanded by the monetary fund were intolerable.

The current social conditions

make it inappropriate to launch

such an increase at this time," Luis Gonzalo Fabra, the president's spokesman, said in a telephone interview. "It could result in great costs for the country in terms of social unrest."

He acknowledged, however, that by suspending the negotiations with the fund Thursday in Santo Domingo, the government had "paralyzed" tens of millions of dollars in aid from the U.S. Agency for International Development and the World Bank and had halted renegotiation of its \$2.4-billion foreign debt. The aid and renegotiation are conditioned on a signed agreement with the IMF.

Mr. Gonzalo Fabra said that he did not know how long the suspension would last but that the government hoped an accommodation could eventually be reached.

In Washington, a spokesman for the International Monetary Fund said the organization would have no comment on the breakdown in negotiations with the Dominican Republic. "The fund, as a matter of policy, does not comment on country matters," the spokesman said.

President Jorge Blanco, in a television address from the National Palace on Thursday night, called for cooperation and support from church and labor groups, who had opposed new austerity measures to satisfy the IMF.

"This decision obliges us to austerity and puts in danger international credits and the renegotiation of our foreign debt," he said.

Judge Alberto Echavarría ruled Friday that the 68-year-old general, who took power in a 1973 coup, could not be tried while his office for alleged fraud in the purchase of state-owned land for his private weekend retreat.

Adolfo Zaldivar, a lawyer who brought the case to court on behalf of 24 opposition leaders, said the ruling would be appealed on the ground that presidential immunity did not apply to criminal acts.

General Pinochet later told 6,000 supporters that he would ignore urest and complete his presidential term. The president did not talk about the court dispute over his real estate deals.

Referring to a newly decreed anti-terrorist law, which formalized the arrest powers of the secret police, General Pinochet said: "This will permit us to use the iron hand that you want us to use. Don't come talking about human rights."

The conditions were sought by the IMF in return for the second installment of a three-year, \$400-million balance-of-payments loan.

By rejecting the IMF demand and suspending negotiations, the Dominican Republic underscored its endorsement of a call by Latin American debtor nations that developed nations help them find a way to get out of debt without crippling their economies.

The call, which said the conditions being imposed for economic rescue were jeopardizing democracy in the region, was led by Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Mexico.

A Dominican Republic government official said the suspension of the talks, and the resulting halt in foreign aid, would show the people that austerity in the country exists with or without the fund.

"The Dominican people will understand how they would live without the fund for a while," he said.

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Ex-U.S. Activist's Future in Guinea Unsure

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

CONAKRY, Guinea — Kwame Touré, better known to Americans as Stokely Carmichael, is alive, well and living in Conakry, even if his African namesakes are dead and their ideals tarnished.

At 42, the former civil rights activist remains dedicated to the pan-African theories championed by Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah and Guinea's Ahmed Sékou Touré in the heady days of immediate post-colonial Africa a generation ago.

Soft-spoken, charming and self-deprecating, Mr. Carmichael asserted that pan-Africanism is still the wave of the future. He shrank aside suggestions that its ideal of African unity appears increasingly unattainable.

"Pan-Africanism is the only solution to the problems of Africa and Africans," he said. He uses the term "Africans" to refer to blacks everywhere.

"The ideas have been around since 1900," he said, "and we understand that it's a struggle that will take generations."

He said that pan-Africanism, based on Marxist ideology, "is not a movement for leaders," rather one that attracts young, ordinary Africans.

"Ask any African what he wants most," he said, "and 99 percent will say united Africa."

Such theoretical questions may soon give way to more practical problems. For whether Mr. Carmichael will continue to use Conakry as a base for his All African People's Revolutionary Party — he still lives in an oceanside villa that President Touré provided when Mr. Carmichael moved here in 1969 — appears open to question.



Stokely Carmichael

The Guinean Army seized power on April 3, following Mr. Touré's death, and denounced the late leader's use of torture, repression and intimidation.

Soon after, Mr. Carmichael sought to justify his benefactor's methods in an interview with The New York Times.

"In all the world's great historical movements, from Christ's to Gandhi's, blood has had to flow," he was quoted as saying. "If anything, I think Sékou Touré was still

say nothing about Guinea in keeping with what he described as 'instructions from my party.'

"In any case, revolutionary bases are usually very mobile," Mr. Carmichael said, he remained committed to the "de-

michael said, in what appeared to be a hint that he might leave Conakry. He has a Guinean wife, Malou, and a 3-year-old son.

Mr. Carmichael was born in Trinidad but took American citizenship and now also holds a Guinean passport. He spends much of the year traveling in Africa and elsewhere, spreading the pan-African word.

He said he preferred living in Africa "because I need to know more about Africa, which I know less well than America."

He was mysterious about his finances. "Making it without money is not a problem," he said, recalling that in the early 1960s he made do on \$39 a week as a field director for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in Alabama and Mississippi "and about half the time I didn't get paid at all."

Still slim, his hair just beginning to gray, Mr. Carmichael seemed at once distant from, and yet attached to, those heady days in the South.

"That was my most publicized, not my most active, period," he said.

He acknowledged that the civil rights movement represented "a time when history made a qualitative leap." Yet he decried the fact that many of his former companions, such as Washington Mayor Marion S. Barry Jr., "went into electoral politics" while only a few "remained faithful to progressive causes."

As for Mayor Barry, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson and other black activists who decided to work within the system, Mr. Carmichael conceded that "they did the fighting and then have the right to do what they're doing" since in their own way "they're working for the good of the African community."

Although Mr. Carmichael said he remained committed to the "de-

struction of the system," he added that he was on good terms with Mr. Jackson. He showed framed photographs of himself with Mr. Jackson, Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young, and the late civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr.

But his heart is elsewhere. Quoting the late Frantz Fanon, the Martinique-born revolutionary ideologue who wrote "The Wretched of the Earth," Mr. Carmichael said, "Each generation must find its own mission — fulfilling or betraying

it."

For some people, the civil rights movement was a high point, he said. "But I reach a new high point of my life every day."

"I don't think I'd make it this far," he said. "I thought a bullet was waiting for me somewhere. But that is an incorrect way to plan your life. Nkrumah taught me not to plan life as if you'd die tomorrow."

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from Page 6)

West German Liberties

Regarding "Intellectual Europe Changes Sides on U.S. as Hero or Ogre" (Inights, May 16):

It is ironic to find West Germans, especially in the Greens movement, who do not feel they understand what freedom means. West Germans are presently exercising freedoms to the utmost. It is through their unobstructed freedom of thought that they have been able to develop their views on such major political issues as the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in West Germany. And it is through their freedom of participation in the political process that they are able to promote their views.

My hope is that West Germans

will look to themselves and find that real freedom lies within the process they are using to discover its meaning. I also hope they will soon realize that the freedoms they exercise and utilize so thoroughly are worth defending.

WILLIAM J. BRICKLEY.

Paris.

Inscrutable Traveler

Now let's get this straight: This brand of communism is not evil, needs to have more nuclear capacity, is welcome to have U.S. technology, should have the latest U.S. weapons and will be fun to do business with. Golly, Mr. President, only one visit to China and already you're inscrutable.

TED ROGERS.
Riyadh.

A Few Differences

More on Stephen F. Cohen's May 7 opinion column on U.S. media treatment of the Soviet Union: A professor who apparently has trouble distinguishing the KGB from the FBI, satellites from allies, a self-appointed, self-perpetuating regime from a democratically elected government, the Gulag from Sing Sing and a propaganda machine from a free press seems singularly ill-equipped to lecture anyone on Soviet realities.

STANLEY B. ALPERN.
Villefranche-sur-Mer, France.

Riding to Parliament

Under the heading "Rights in South Africa" (Letters, May 14), South Africa's ambassador to France, R.A. Du Plessis, defends his government's new system of electing colored and Indian members of Parliament as being "not out of the step with normal democratic pro-

cedures applicable elsewhere." When I was in South Africa a few weeks ago, a white member of Parliament asked the minister of transport if the new colored and Indian members could travel to Parliament in the same train compartment as a white member. The minister's answer was no.

DENIS MacSHANE.
Geneva.

West Bank History

Permit me a small dissent from William F. Buckley's May 9 opinion column on King Hussein, the West Bank and Israel.

King Hussein's grandfather, King Abdullah, did annex the West Bank in 1948, as Mr. Buckley states, but he did so primarily to save it from an Israeli attack. Jordan had a minimal defense treaty with Britain which he reasoned would deter Israel. This gesture on the part of King Abdullah should not be confused with what Mr. Buckley refers to as "historic title to the West Bank." The League of Nations examined that title in 1922 and ruled that it was vested solely in the Palestinian people.

My hope is that West Germans will look to themselves and find that real freedom lies within the process they are using to discover its meaning. I also hope they will soon realize that the freedoms they exercise and utilize so thoroughly are worth defending.

WILLIAM J. BRICKLEY.

Paris.

The Computer Challenge: A Response From Moscow

Regarding Loren Graham's commentary "Computers Challenge the Soviet System" (April 5 and 6):

The Soviet Union mastered the production of big and superbig integrated circuits which are not inferior either to American or Japanese ones a long time ago. However, when I study the dynamics of the growth of the manufacture of computer technology, or when I read articles about our intention to introduce millions of computers of all classes into the national economy, as an economist I am not too enthusiastic. It is necessary to train millions of people to service the machines. I think that this is a difficult task, given the acute shortage of manpower in the Soviet Union. But still we are going to do that.

I share the opinion of the majority of the economists who believe that to solve this problem everyone must study a new sign system — an electronic system, in effect, that has already become a "second literacy." The Soviet Union intends to pay the same attention to this "second literacy" at school as to the first, traditional one.

Israel has done in Lebanon, Syria and, to a lesser degree, in Jordan.

Mr. Buckley's assertion that Israel "saved" King Hussein in 1970 is a gross misstatement. True, Israeli planes patrolled that country's border looking for an excuse to intervene. As one who was there, I can testify that King Hussein was saved by his own determination and good judgment in the face of a PLO grown arrogant. He was quite capable, too, of dealing with the Syrians who came to fish in troubled waters.

NORMAN F. DACEY.
Coughtard, Ireland.

In the first (March 28) of his two articles on King Hussein, Mr. Buckley drastically oversimplified two crucial issues. On the day that his piece appeared, I visited the settlement Elazar, which existed before 1948 and was overrun by the Jordanians. I see no reason to lump such a settlement together with others that were only founded in the 1970s or that exist purely for military purposes. It is unlikely that Israel will ever agree that this area should be returned to Jews, as it was from 1948 until 1967.

Secondly, Israel has established a precedent of giving up territory for peace through the Sinai settlement. That does not mean returning to the 1967 border would be an adequate guarantee of peace. To

return to Jordan, or any other Arab state, land within 10 miles of Tel Aviv would, under current conditions, be at least as suicidal for Israel as giving up the \$2.75 billion of United States aid which Mr. Buckley suggests should be made contingent on removal of Jewish presence from that area.

RABBI DANIEL HORWITZ.
Galveston, Texas.

The Tamil Guerrillas

Regarding the opinion column "A Crisis for Jayewardene: Kidnappers in the North" (May 14):

Since Ceylon became independent in 1948, repression of Tamils has increased until reaching the present intolerable situation. The difference now is that Tamils have begun to strike back.

Before condemning the existence of guerrilla groups, it is important to know that Tamils are barred from the military and the police. The guerrillas have served as the only security force available to protect Tamils from the increasing Sri Lankan attacks.

The American government is, as usual, in the position of supporting yet another repressive government in the Third World for the sake of "western democracy."

MILLI KATZ-HAWRAN.
Bry-sur-Marne, France.

We are rapidly computerizing our economy and are determined to reach American and Japanese standards in this field. Personal computers are quite another matter. We do not have such a demand for them as the United States, where millions of people are engaged in private enterprise. In the Soviet Union all enterprises belong to the state. Whether this is good or bad is a topic for another discussion.

Finally, I would like to ask Mr. Graham why the present U.S. administration bans the sales of computers to the Soviet Union; if they really threaten the Soviet system.

I have already written that the revolution in microprocessors, having made the computer 100 times cheaper, has made computer technology a new idol in the West. Psychiatrist Walter Reich writes that this is exactly what has taken place. His April 6 opinion column "Computer" is anti-American and anti-Soviet at the same time. He is right when he says that the onslaught of the microprocessor revolution has given rise to many problems.

GENNADY PISAREVSKY.

Novosti Press Agency, Moscow.

The "effectiveness or humanism" dilemma has ceased to be a purely philosophical problem.

Mr. Reich's spiteful humor betrays his deep concern over a decline of professional standards of American business. Indeed, won't the idolization of the computer adversely affect man's ability to think? The second literacy must not interfere with the first one, otherwise it is easy to throw out the baby together with the water.

In conclusion, no single discovery has changed our lives so much as the computer. Its appearance in history is comparable only to the taming of fire or the appearance of the letter, figure and note. But we have no right to forget that our common death may be programmed into the computer, that it is the computer which sounds the alarm and guides missiles to targets — on land and sea, and in outer space. So it is fitting to recall here the advice of the late Norbert Wiener: Give to man what is his, and to computers what is theirs.

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Ministry of Defense, Moscow.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Campaign in Moscow

While saying woefully little to each other, the leaders in Moscow sound angry and the leaders in Washington sound smug. There is not much justification for either mood, and either could become dangerous if sustained. But there is a compelling reason to put up with the emotions of the moment: There is an election at hand, in each capital.

In the Kremlin self-preservation, the highest political objective anywhere, now argues for circling the wagons. The top man is old and ill, like the one before and the one before that. That means that every debate is magnified by intense rivalries. Major decisions are impossible in such a climate and in foreign affairs are best avoided. For an oligarchy that has been leaderless for at least five years, rage at a hostile world is an easy refuge.

At the White House, meanwhile, politics prescribes the opposite. Everything is going fine thanks to new military strength. "The world may be a little safer than it has been," the president avers. He knows no one more determined in seeking peace than he, but it is also gratifying that "they haven't taken another inch of territory since we've been here." Knowing they cannot win an arms race makes the Russians "a little unhappy." But when they see that they have to deal with Ronald Reagan for another term, they will negotiate.

Equivocation would be more like it. The net effect is that a fifth year will pass without a serious effort at arms control and without any sustained communication between the superpowers. This does not mean they are in danger of imminent confrontation. In the most obvious danger zone, the Middle East, their conduct has been remarkably prudent. It does mean that no basis exists for controlling some

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Justice for Salvadorans?

It took three years of agitation, a denial of \$19 million in U.S. aid and a special inquiry by a federal judge, Harold Tyler, but a court in El Salvador has finally managed to convict five former national guardmen of murdering four U.S. churchwomen in December 1980. Now the challenge is to assure equal justice for Salvadoran victims, who remain unjustly in an unmitigated slaughter that has claimed the lives of more than 30,000 noncombatants.

Skeptics minimize the jury verdict as a token concession meant to take the heat off the military before a reform-minded president, José Napoleón Duarte, takes office. They may well be right. No Salvadoran officer has ever been punished for human rights offenses.

Even as Mr. Duarte was warming friends in Washington, his generals were busy cleaning house their way — getting suspected war criminals out of the country into jobs abroad. The head of the notorious Treasury Police, Colonel Nicolas Carranza, is going to El Salvador as a military attaché. Lieutenant Colonel Denis Morán, a rightist provincial commander, is being transferred to a service school in Washington.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

And Now a Yen to Travel

Japan, in response to much American exhortation, is about to open its financial market more widely to the rest of the world. The U.S. secretary of the Treasury, Donald Regan, is entitled to credit for his part in this agreement; the Japanese government, for its part, has taken an important step. Protecting the yen was good policy when Japan was running a weak and vulnerable economy recovering from a great war. But greater freedom for the yen to travel abroad can only benefit a country that has become an industrial powerhouse. This decision constitutes an important acknowledgment by Japan of its growing responsibilities, as a major trading nation, for the world monetary system on which trade depends.

The United States has, of course, a more immediate interest in freezing the yen. It would be very convenient to have the yen rise. But that will not necessarily happen immediately. There is a good chance that the first effect of this further liberalization of the yen will be another decline. The American view is that investors will rush to sell dollars and buy yen to build a stake in that extraordinary economy.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Toward a Banking Collapse?

[Present] financial jitters could have the makings of an international crisis. We are not there yet, not by a long way. But the truth must be faced, and faced now, that unless the unsustainable economic policies of the Reagan administration are changed, and changed well before the presidential election in November, then a financial collapse is all too possible. Why is the crisis on America? Because it is not

unfair or unreasonable to lay most of the blame for this new threatened crisis at the door of the American budget deficit.

The current atmosphere of crisis may at least force the Reagan administration's hand. A financial collapse is hardly likely to aid the president's re-election campaign. It is now in Mr. Reagan's political interest to tackle the deficit at once. That is the best hope of averting a full-scale international banking crisis.

— The Sunday Times (London).

FROM OUR MAY 28 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Russia Limits Polish Suffrage
ST. PETERSBURG — The resignation of M. Kortine Milevsky of his position as member of the Council of the Empire must be regarded as one of the first results of the introduction by the Right of that Assembly of a bill modifying suffrage in Poland. In a letter published in the "Rech" M. Milevsky declares that he has always represented the Russians, as well as the Poles, in the Council. It is evident that there is a reactionary movement in Russia at present, and it has begun with measures against the Poles. The Poles feel that they would rather die with arms in their hands than be slowly crushed out of existence by a Constitution resembling that of Germany.

1934: A Sex Forecasting Technique
NEW YORK — A method of foretelling the sex of unborn children, which has correctly forecast 242 boys and 156 girls, was described in an announcement at Boston University. If the baby is a boy a small pink spot appears on the mother's forearm, after a hypodermic injection of an extract taken from the glands of bulls. The color for girls is white, whereas no reaction appears after the needle is used. The test was devised by Dr. Max Davis, instructor in obstetrics. The total prospective mothers tested were 468. The accuracy was 82.3 percent for male children and 89.5 percent for females. The best period for forecasts is said to be after the fifth month of pregnancy.

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No End of Escalation, No Talks, No Joke

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Grinning and joking in his best aw-chucks manner, President Reagan said last Tuesday night that if he were "concerned" about additional missile-bearing Soviet submarines being stationed off U.S. coasts, "I wouldn't be sleeping in this house tonight." But it is no joke that a new round of nuclear escalation is under way, with both the United States and the Soviet Union building up the capacity to hit important targets in the other's homeland in less than 10 minutes.

That is the military consequence of U.S. deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe and the new, not necessarily completed Soviet submarine deployment. The chilling corollary is that both sides are now more dependent on computer decisions and more likely to adopt launch-on-warning policies.

It is even less laughable that Mr. Reagan appears to have written off serious arms control efforts. He has chosen instead to seek military superiority behind the high-tech "strategic defense system," commonly called "Star Wars," which may or may not prove effective but which is bound to stimulate new Soviet-American races in weaponry.

The evidence for that conclusion is compelling. The House Armed Services Committee reports approval of a \$12.6-million plan for an army "walk in the woods" compromise on intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.



Proposed strategic arms reductions that Moscow was bound to reject, since they would have sharply reduced Soviet land-based but not U.S. sea-based missiles. He refuses to consider a pause in European missile deployment to give Moscow a face-saving opportunity to return to talks.

That sad record has been coupled with enormous military expenditures; with Mr. Reagan's insistence on building the MX missile, even though it threatens, and would be vulnerable to, a first strike; with his deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe; with his intention

to build both the Trident and the Midgetman missiles, both the B-1 and the Stealth bombers, more big aircraft carriers with all their necessary support ships and an anti-ballistic missile weapon that will extend the arms race to outer space.

The Russians have responded with their vehement threats, increased hostility and vows to keep step. Zbigniew Brzezinski may well have been right when he said that he feared "we've come to the end of the road on traditional arms control," with both superpowers "driven more and more toward strategic defensive systems."

Yet there is a broad scientific consensus outside the administration that Star Wars can be of only limited effectiveness, at enormous cost. Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia and others point out that the obvious Soviet response will be to build offensive weapons to penetrate the system. The history of the nuclear arms race suggests that the Russians also will develop a defensive system, if the United States goes ahead — thus opening the defensive arms race that the ABM treaty has prevented.

But Mr. Reagan ploughs on.

The New York Times

Sheriff Reagan: Unfairly Labeled, Fairly Faulted

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan is not the first U.S. president to blame his difficulties on the press, but he had a point at his news conference last Tuesday when he blamed the media for the widespread judgment that he has "an itchy finger" and is "going to blow up the world."

A presidential aide, Michael Deaver, said later that Mr. Reagan had no particular episode in mind, beyond a general feeling that labels applied early in his career — "right-wing actor," "former cowboy star" — and Mr. Reagan's continuing horseback riding have probably fed the public's perception. His performance after the Soviet downing of the South Korean airliner, in Lebanon and currently in the Gulf, Mr. Deaver said, argues for just the opposite of the "itchy finger" rap.

There is more. I recall a consciousness-conditioning sequence of October 1981. Mr. Reagan had said he did not know if a limited nuclear war in Europe would escalate. The European press portrayed this matter-of-fact observation as a cynical confession that he would fiddle while Europe burned. The American press played back Europe's false alarm as confirmation of his unfitness.

Another key episode: In May 1982, The New York Times published an account of a Pentagon document saying that the United States was preparing to prevail even under conditions of a prolonged [nuclear] war." This conventional if grim bureaucratic formulation, common but unremarked in the thinking of earlier administrations, was transformed into proof of Mr. Reagan's

press. It arises in the first instance from some of Mr. Reagan's acts and from attitudes that were much in evidence on Tuesday.

To this day he rejects the suggestion that the break in the arms control dialogue that has occurred on his watch, even as both sides have been arming heavily, is one of the principal sources of people's discontent. What he wants people to believe is that the Soviets are arming at full tilt — which the CIA denies — and that, observing America's rearm, they will realize they cannot match it and will "work out something in which they won't have to run the risk of someone being superior to them militarily."

He seems driven to show that the Soviet purpose is wholly suspect and that no part of Soviet arms-building is a response to U.S. arms-building or to Soviet perceptions of U.S. purpose. It follows, by his logic, that the difficult adjustments must come from the Soviet side — and not so much by a process of diplomatic engagement and give and take as by the Kremlin measuring his resolve and drawing the correct conclusions.

Mr. Reagan is as much more than a passing flash of irritation. It is unjust and offensive to say that he has "an itchy finger" and is "going to blow up the world" phrases be used as though to mock the charge against him but which in fact are in daily parlance. It should be enough for Mr. Reagan's critics to say that they disagree strongly with him.

In fact, at his news conference he badly misrepresents the problem of his nuclear image. For it is not simply the product of a carelessness or partisanship

— the Washington Post.

From Engineer Reagan, High-Tech Monumentalism

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan has received little recognition for a passion whose achievements may prove even more durable: high-tech monumentalism. More than any of his predecessors, he is keen for colossal technological enterprises, regardless of cost or impracticality. The latest manifestation of this devotion was his cliff-edge rescue of an MX missile program so out of touch with strategic reality that it lost many of its original proponents.

The president's embrace of the MX may be wrongheaded, but there is nothing erratic about his commitment to a weapon that is obsolete before it is built. Mr. Reagan and big high-tech have long been in harmony, and in most instances he hasдержан Congress into coming along.

Upon taking office, he revived the nearly extinct B-1 bomber for the most expensive airplane-building program in history — although air defense specialists insist that it is easy prey for the Russian's short-range anti-aircraft missiles and less effective and more expensive than cruise missiles.

Nuclear-power specialists had

written off the Clinch River Breeder Reactor on the grounds that its purpose had evaporated. The breeder — estimated to cost \$2 billion, which means at least \$4 billion in the never-new land of nuclear economics —

— the Washington Post.

was designed to extract additional energy from spent nuclear fuel. With nuclear power companies and uranium markets glutted, not even the nuclear industry cared enough to pay for this heap of useless technology.

The breeder stirred Mr. Reagan's high-tech enthusiasm. He fought to the last vote against Congress's decision to scrap it. That was a rare one, and after all, involved a relatively minor sum, as such things go.

Big items have come up recently, with the biggest of all, the Star Wars anti-missile system, soaring into mystery estimates in the range of \$100 billion and even beyond.

Although some of the administration's own experts confess that they do not know whether Star Wars is feasible — and some of them question whether it is strategically desirable — plans call for spending \$24 billion over the next five years on preliminary research. (That is about five times the rate of government spending on cancer research.)

Independent experts with impres-

sive military or scientific credentials insist that Star Wars is a dangerous hallucination. However, Mr. Reagan's enthusiasm is the decisive factor. Star Wars research will proceed, although perhaps Congress may stymie the pace of spending.

The president's yen for high-tech ventures has also produced a go-ahead for NASA's long-bottled-up plans to build a permanently manned space station — another monument of unspecified cost. Despite the hoopla about repairman astronauts with screwdrivers proving the indispensability of man in space, the fact is that phenomenal improvements in electronics reliability and versatility are superseding man in space.

Remotely controlled instruments can perform the necessary chores, and in an era in which it is cheaper to throw away than to fix, the space mechanic is an overpriced anachronism. But with Mr. Reagan's enthusiasm undimmed, America is going ahead with a manned space station.

The administration is also expanding the U.S. Navy around giant aircraft carriers of such prize target value that protective escorting fleets costing \$15 billion become necessary. Advances in missile technology make protection a doubtful proposition.

Is bigger really better? Often it is, but less and less so as miniaturized electronics bring topsy-turvy changes to technology, particularly in weaponry. Mr. Reagan, however, remains a relentless enthusiast for high-tech monumentalism. Much speculation has gone into discovering the reason for his devotion to the round-the-clock MX missile. The real reason is probably simple. Because it's big.

The writer, a longtime Washington observer of science issues, is editor and publisher of Science & Government Report, an independent newsletter.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Andrei D. Sakharov Ave.

I propose that the streets on which Soviet embassies are located in all nations that profess to care about human freedom and human dignity be renamed, after Andrei D. Sakharov. Then not even the Soviets will be able to forget him.

LAWRENCE ELLIOTT.

Aix-en-Provence, France.

No Invitation for Kohl

Your May 21 report regarding the Allies' refusal to invite Chancellor Helmut Kohl to the D-Day ceremony is a clear indication of the lack of imagination and leadership. Instead of turning the occasion into an opportunity to dramatize the folly of war and to heal old wounds, it has become a reaffirmation of the narrow-minded, nationalistic attitudes which have dogged the creation of a united Europe. The victors are congratulating themselves and assigning the losers to their proper place.

I am not surprised that young Germans are currently turning away from NATO and the European Community. Their view of the past cannot be that of those of us who lived through the war. If they cannot find full acceptance, why not go their own way? If nothing else it should make them feel better about themselves.

I wonder what the Allies are planning for May 8, 1985. It is going to be a difficult and humiliating day for the Germans if attitudes do not change.

RAMON KNAUERHASE

Hamburg.

(Continued on Page 5)

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1984

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EUROBONDS

Rumors About Banks Send Shiver Through Markets

By CARL GEWIRTZ

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A shiver of fear shook financial markets last week as rumors swept the world about the fragility of major U.S. banks.

The dollar fell sharply on the foreign-exchange market, and money that remained in dollars sought safety by moving into government paper or into short-dated maturities. This movement widened the yield curve by driving down the cost of overnight funds relative to six- or 12-month rates.

The scare was fueled by the near collapse of Continental Illinois, which was plagued by large losses on its domestic loan portfolio, and increasing worries about other banks holding large portfolios of Third World debt.

It is understandable that such rumors roil the stock market in general and the share prices of the banks in particular, but it is less clear why the stock market jitters jolt other financial markets. The major Western governments have made it clear from the beginning of the debt crisis that the integrity of the banking system would be maintained come what may.

This message was undermined in the salvaging of Continental Illinois, in which the U.S. banking authorities effectively assured every depositor, regardless of size, that his money was safe and would, if needed, be repaid.

What needs to be made more clear, perhaps, is that this assurance applies only to depositors — individuals and institutions who have banked on the integrity of the system. It does not cover shareholders, the owners of the banks. When the dust settles in the Continental Illinois case, the shareholders are likely to be wiped out while every depositor is assured of getting his money back.

Admittedly, this comfort to depositors is not a total pacifier because at the worst it means that the Federal Reserve and other central banks are willing to print the money needed to prevent a collapse of the banking system. To some extent this risk of renewed inflation is already reflected in markets in terms of the record high level of "real" interest rates — the level left after subtracting the rate of inflation.

Worries about renewed inflation abound even if a total bailout of the banking system is not needed. This is because the Fed's ability to temper an overheating business recovery at home by driving interest rates higher is now seriously constrained by the effect that higher rates have on the ability of developing countries to service their debts and the effect that such payment difficulties could have on the banking system.

As a result, there is now increasing talk about the need for the Fed to abandon its traditional monetary policy and replace it with a system of credit controls, aiming to limit the supply of credit without driving up the cost.

This is leading some bond dealers to talk about interest rates having peaked and to say that now is the time to buy. But they admit they are talking into the wind. The Eurobond market is virtually becalmed — no buyers or sellers — with everyone sidelined awaiting some clearer view.

If investors are hoping for some clarification from the June 7-9 summit of the leaders of the seven major non-Communist industrialized nations in London, then the market is set for a disappointment.

It is doubtful that there will be any substantive results to repair the erosion in confidence so apparent in financial markets. U.S. officials have been making it clear that they expect the leaders to bask in the strength of the U.S. business recovery and create no

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

U.S. Orders For Tools Rise 23%

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — U.S. machine tool orders rose 23 percent in April from the March level and 116 percent from April 1983, but the industry organization that compiles the report saw little to cheer about.

"Even though orders are on the rise," said James A. Gray, president of the National Machine Tool Builders Association, "they have only partially recovered from the lowest real levels in history."

Many builders, he said, could be "permanently crippled or put out of business" before orders have risen to more profitable levels.

The association reported that orders in April totaled \$255.85 million. Shipments, which represent complete sales, declined 16 percent to \$158.85 million from the March level, and showed a scant 5 percent rise from April a year ago.

One industry analyst, Andrew J. Silver of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corp., said the April results were "a little bit stronger than I had been looking for."

March results, when orders gained 17 percent from February, may have been disappointing, but "April is a pleasant surprise," he said. "It's too early to tell whether this strength will be maintained in the months to come."

Overall, Mr. Silver takes a pessimistic view. In a mid-May report, he wrote that price competition in the industry was fierce and that the Japanese share of the market was likely to grow larger, stunting growth of the domestic industry, despite the economic recovery.

Even though machine tool orders for U.S. companies doubled in April from a year ago, he said, "that's still not much more than half where the industry was a couple of years ago."

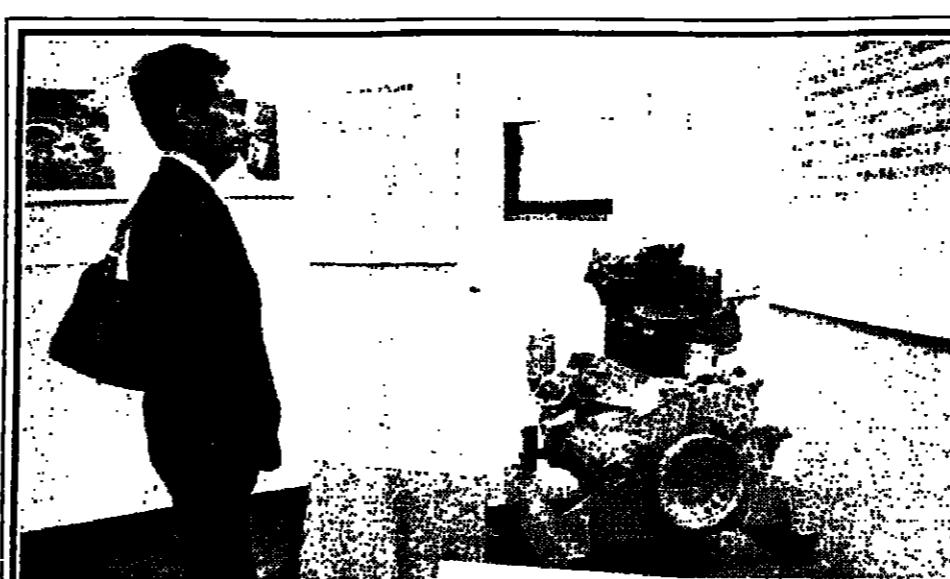
The association said that the machine tool recovery could be accelerated and damage to the industry reduced if the White House would take action to reduce the level of imports.

A year ago the association filed a petition seeking to restrict imports to 17.5 percent of the market on the ground that national security is being endangered by a weakened industry. Last year, the Japanese held 36 percent of the market.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige reportedly recommended to President Ronald Reagan in February that quotas be imposed, but the White House has yet to act.

Mr. Silver said he expected "little forthcoming at this point" in import protection. "The question is who will have to bear the cost of the protection," he said.

With machine tool quotas, he said, industries such as auto companies would be penalized by higher prices, slower delivery times and a generally less competitive and innovative market for machine tools.



A visitor examines a ceramic automobile engine in a Tokyo department store display. The New York Times

From Artificial Bones to Engines, Ceramics Fever Is Gripping Japan

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

NAGOYA, Japan — Here in the heart of Japan's ceramics industry, Noritake Co. produces the china for which it is known throughout the world. But near the dishes in a company showroom are some newer Noritake ceramic products — pump parts, digital displays for electronic devices and parts used in the molding of engine blades for the American F-15 fighter.

Across town, another leading ceramics concern, NGK Spark Plug Co., is working on ceramic automobile engines, which use far less fuel than existing engines.

Throughout Japan, an entirely new ceramics industry is taking shape. The industry is developing high-technology ceramic materials that are super-hard, super-strong and super-resistant to heat for use in industries as diverse as electronics, aerospace, energy and medicine.

The world market for new ceramics, already estimated at \$4 billion in annual sales, is projected to grow to at least \$10 billion by 1990.

Ceramic materials are used to package and protect computer chips, to make magnetic recording tape, and in sensors to detect everything from gas to humidity. Their diamond-like hardness and resistance to corrosion make them useful substitutes for metal in cutting tools, bearings and furnaces. They are excellent insulators of electricity, and they are starting to be used for artificial bones and dental implants to support false teeth.

Many American companies, backed by government contracts, are also pursuing high-technology ceramics and lead in many areas, particularly in military and space applications. But experts from both nations agree that the intensity of work is greater here and that the Japanese are quickly gaining ground.

"There is a ceramic fever in Japan," said Rich-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

Marriott Weighs Joining Bid for 49% of Disney

By Robert J. Cole

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Marriott Corp., the big hotel chain, is considering joining an investor group headed by Saul P. Steinberg, the New York financier, to make a nearly \$900-million bid for a 49-percent interest in Walt Disney Productions. Wall Street sources disclosed.

In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission Friday, Mr. Steinberg had said that he might seek control of Disney because recent Disney actions ruled out his being "merely a passive investor" in the big entertainment company.

The Wall Street sources said late Friday that a formal announcement of the Steinberg group's plans was expected to come after the holiday weekend. On Monday, the United States observes Memorial Day.

Stockholders would be offered \$70 to \$73 a share, they said. Disney's shares, which stood at \$62.50 last Monday, jumped \$2.375 on the New York Stock Exchange Friday to end the day at \$67.75 — up more than \$5 for the week. More than a million shares changed hands Friday.

Mr. Steinberg's group already owns 4.2 million Disney shares, or 12.2 percent, meaning that the group would have to acquire only another 12.7 million shares to hold 49 percent. At \$70 a share, the 12.7 million shares would cost the group nearly \$900 million.

It was unclear Friday whether a 49-percent interest would be pursued as an end unto itself or as a first step to gaining control. Earlier in the week, the Federal Trade Commission gave Mr. Steinberg antitrust clearance to increase his stake in the company to 49.9 percent.

Since 1977, however, Disney has had a bylaw preventing a change in control of the board without the approval of 80 percent of the stock. Moreover, 80 percent of the stock is required to change the 80 percent rule.

Mr. Steinberg, who has not discussed his investment in Disney since he began buying into the company last March, again declined all comment.

J.W. Marriott Jr., president and chief executive of Marriott, a Marriott spokesman, declined comment on what he called "speculation."

But executives close to the situation said that Marriott's name was "on the list" of the group being formed for the takeover bid. The spokesman said that he was unable to say whether Marriott's name would still be on the list "when the group is finally formed."

Mr. Steinberg, listing a takeover bid as among several possible steps that he might take, told the SEC Friday that he had decided not to remain a passive investor in Disney any longer. He attributed the change to Disney's agreement to give the Bass brothers of Texas \$2.65 million to 3.3 million shares of Disney stock in exchange for their controlling interest in Arvida Corp., a Florida real estate company.

The move, seen as a shrewd way to put a big block of Disney stock in friendly hands, was also opposed a week earlier by Roy E. Disney, a nephew of the late Walt Disney and the owner of nearly 5 percent of Disney stock.

In the report filed with the SEC, Mr. Steinberg maintained that the Arvida pact was not in the best interests of Disney or its shareholders. The purchase would raise Disney's debt by \$190 million.

3 Insurers Settle Manville Dispute

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Manville Corp., which has been in reorganization proceedings for 21 months, said that three of its main insurers have agreed to pay it a total of \$315 million to settle coverage disputes regarding asbestos-related injury claims against the company.

Manville filed for protection from its creditors under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code in part because its insurers were not providing coverage for thousands of asbestos-related claims against the company.

Representatives of Manville, Travelers Indemnity, Home Insurance and a group of syndicates of Lloyd's of London said Friday that they had settled the claims, subject to approval by their governing bodies and judicial authority. Manville said talks are continuing on cases against two dozen other insurers.

Complaint Filed Against Arianespace

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In what could trigger a new trans-Atlantic trade dispute, Transpace Carriers Inc., a U.S. company offering space launch services, has charged that Arianespace, a competing West European consortium, is engaging in "predatory" pricing practices. U.S. and European industry and diplomatic sources said Sunday.

Transpace, in a complaint filed with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative in Washington and disclosed in Washington Friday, charged that Arianespace is offering its launch services to potential U.S. customers at prices 25 to 30 percent below prices quoted to European customers also seeking to launch satellites, the sources said.

The action was filed under Section 301 of the 1974 U.S. Trade Act and could lead to retaliatory action if a formal investigation by the

trade representative's office subsequently showed that the charges are justified. The office has 45 days in which to decide whether to act on the complaint.

Transpace plans to launch satellites with Delta rockets, which are made by McDonnell-Douglas Corp., and which are being phased out by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, U.S. sources said.

In Paris, Frédéric d'Aleste, chairman of Arianespace, said Sunday evening that Transpace's action was still being studied and that "an appropriate response" will be made Monday, or later this week. "But we are not concerned, since it is above all a political, and not a commercial or legal matter," Mr. d'Aleste said.

Mr. d'Aleste and other Arianespace executives said that the consortium's price for a launch on its Ariane rocket, totaling about \$25 million a launch, was below what it charged European customers participating in its program. But the Arianespace price also was "roughly equivalent" to the per-launch rate quoted by NASA for its space shuttle.

"Neither our quoted rate nor NASA's reflect the real development costs, which stem from government subsidies in both cases, but we are competing with NASA for similar contracts," Mr. d'Aleste said.

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New Issue • April 11, 1984

CURRENCY RATES

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4:00 pm EDT.

	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per
	U.S.\$	U.S.\$	U.S.\$	U.S.\$	U.S.\$	U.S.\$	U.S.\$
1. Amsterdam	5.47	4.256	112.72	16.62	0.182	5.524	136.54
2. Brussels	55.25	37.77	74.79	20.38	6.672	5.298	132.77
3. Frankfurt	2.724	3.773	10.20	2.64	1.612	1.612	1.716
4. London (b)	1.3028	1.3025	1.3025	1.3025	1.3025	1.3025	1.3025
5. Milan	1,486.55	1,234.59	619.00	300.99	649.44	581.92	224.145
6. Paris	1.394	2.225	11.84	1.663.59	1.663.59	1.663.59	1.663.59
7. New York (c)	8.3975	11.61	307.70	49.78	7.92	7.92	3.63
8. Tokyo	221.25	319.22	85.11	27.69	11.80	73.73	49.67
9. Zurich	2.345	3.108	82.54	26.76	0.133	73.61	49.07
10. ECU</td							

NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat. Coup. %	Price of offer.	Yield end week	Price	Terms
FLOATING RATE NOTES						
Crédit Lyonnais	\$300	1996 1/4	100	—	99.63	Over mean of bid and offered rates for 6-month Eurobonds. Minimum coupon 5%. Callable at par in 1989. Redemptions at par after 1992. Commissions 2%.
Kleinwort Benson	\$150	1996 1/4	100	—	99.62	Over mean of bid and offered rates for 6-month Eurobonds. Minimum coupon 5%. Callable at par on any interest payment date after 1985. \$100 million issued last and \$50 million reserved for one year, up to \$100 million from Sept. 1984 to Sept. 1985. Commissions 2%.
Samsung Semiconductor & Telecommunications	\$30	1994 1/4	100	—	—	Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5%. Redemptions at par after 1988, 1990, and 1992. Commissions 2%.
Toyo Trust Asia	\$100	1999 1/4	100	—	99.52	Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5%. Redemptions at par on any interest payment date in 1992, 1994, and 1996. Commissions 0.6%.
FIXED-COUPON						
Caisse Nationale de Télécommunications	\$100	1991 13/4	100	13/4	97.63	Noncallable.
Export-Import Bank of Japan	\$75	1991 13/4	100	13/4	98.37	Noncallable.
Rockefeller Group Int'l Finance	\$100	1989 13/4	99%	13.32	98.13	Callable at 101/14 after 1987 and 100% after 1988.
World Bank	DM150	1989 8	100	8	—	Noncallable.
Hydro Quebec	CS50	1991 14	100	14	98.17	Callable at 101 in 1989, at 101 in 1990, and at 100% in 1991.
European Community	ECU50	1991 11/4	100	11/4	100.38	Noncallable.
IBI Finance	ECU40	1989 11/4	100	11/4	99.00	Callable at 101/16 in 1987 and at 101 in 1988.
Aegon	DRS100	1989 8/4	100	8/4	99.00	Noncallable.
EQUITY-LINKED						
Intec	\$50	1999 3	100	3	—	Callable at 103 in 1989. Convertible at a 5% premium.

Shiver Goes Through World Markets

(Continued from Page 7)
waves in the run-up to the re-election campaign of President Ronald Reagan.

The Eurobond market appears to be cushioned to withstand the current uncertainty. With worried money moving short-term, the cost of borrowing one-month dollars has remained virtually unchanged from two months ago at 10 percent (on an annual basis). Meanwhile, one-year funds, for example, have risen almost two percentage points, to 13% percent.

This means that dealers who traditionally fund their inventory of bond holdings with very short-term loans have seen their costs remain stable and therefore are under no pressure to unload their inventory of fixed-coupon bonds.

Dealers in floating-rate notes are similarly protected on their interest-rate mismatching. On the other hand, the FRN market is more vulnerable because the bulk of the issuers are banks. Prices on the FRN's of U.S. banks were off about 40 basis points (four-tenths of a percentage point).

The bulk of last week's volume of new dollar issues was in floaters and fared relatively well. Crédit Lyonnais, which sold \$300 million of 12-year notes that can be redeemed at par after eight years,

benefited from being state-owned.

Kleinwort Benson, the British merchant bank, is not in the business of making medium-term loans and thus escapes tarnish. In addition, its \$150 million of 12-year notes are not subordinated capital notes, which means that British banks can hold this paper without having to set the amount off against their own capital as the Bank of England is requiring for banks holding subordinated notes of other banks.

Interest on this is set at a quarter-point over the mean of the bid-offered interbank rate. Including front-end commissions, the cost of funds to Crédit Lyonnais is 24 basis points over Libor (assuming only an eight-year life) and Kleinwort's cost is 23 basis points.

Toyo Trust, which offered \$100 million of 15-year notes that can be redeemed after eight, 10 or 12 years at par, paid 4% point over Libor. Its effective cost of funds to eight years totals 20 basis points.

Samsung Semiconductor, a South Korean company, offered \$100 million of seven-year notes from Caisse Nationale de Télécommunications, guaranteed by France. Offered at par bearing a coupon of 13% percent, the paper ended the week at 97%.

Carrying a government guarantee, the Export-Import Bank of Japan was also selling relatively well. The seven-year paper was offered at par bearing a coupon of 13% percent and ended the week quoted at 98%.

Trading less well was the \$100 million of seven-year notes from the World Bank, mean-while, sold 150 million DM of five-year notes at par bearing a coupon of 8% percent.

Hydro Quebec offered 50 million Canadian dollars of seven-year notes at par bearing a coupon of 14 percent and ended the week quoted at 98%.

In the ECU sector, the European Community offered 50 million units of seven-year notes and IBJ Finance 40 million units of five-year paper. Both were issued at par bearing coupons of 11% percent, but the worries about banks had the IBJ paper trading at a discount while the EC notes were quoted at a premium.

The Vatican did not describe the payment as an obligation.

After evaluating the situation objectively determined in relation to its dealings with the Ambrosiano group, the Institute (the Vatican bank) decided to make a voluntary contribution in order to facilitate a global solution . . . in a spirit of reciprocal conciliation and collaboration," the Vatican said.

But the Vatican said its bank, formally known as the Institute for Religious Works, never influenced or the collapse of the Ambrosiano bank, in which it found itself involved involuntarily.

Banco Ambrosiano failed in 1982. It had debts of \$1.29 billion and a scandal erupted after Mr. Calvano died in 1982. It had debts of \$1.29 billion and a scandal erupted after Mr. Calvano died in 1982.

The letters were issued by Bishop Paul C. Marcinkus, the Vatican bank's president, who is an American.

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Euro Canadian Securities International

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Record Low Fee for Danish Credit Is Test of Banks' Hunger

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The market for syndicated bank credits was in a state of suspension last week as participants waited anxiously to see the response to Denmark's request for a standby credit of \$1 billion. The replies are expected Tuesday.

The shocker is not the size or the 10-year term, but the proposed paper-thin cost. Lead manager Manufacturers Hanover Trust, which won the mandate in a heated competition with at least four other banks, has proposed that the Danes pay banks an annual fee of five basis points, 0.005 percent, a record low commitment fee and therefore considered a major test of how far banks are willing to go to attract quality business.

The terms, reliable sources report, are significantly lower than

those offered by the other major banks that had been bidding for the mandate and loan officers say they are waiting to see if Bank of America

will offer a standby credit of more than 1% point over Libor if more than this is used. Whether drawn or not, the annual facility fee is to be paid — which would add five basis points and raise the minimum drawing cost to 42 basis points over Libor and the maximum cost to 55 basis points.

"It's a real standby," the loan officer of one bank commented, "and the Danes have opted for the

operation.

The essential point is that it is a standby loan — that is, Denmark is not expected to ever draw on it.

Denmark currently has \$1.6 billion

of more expensive undrawn stand-

by credits and it now aims to re-

duce the backup line, consolidate it

and reduce its costs.

Banks are invited to underwrite

Y\$50 million or \$30 million.

They will earn a one-time front-end fee

of five basis points on the amount

they agree to underwrite and 15 or

12 basis points, respectively, on the

amount they are actually assigned.

In theory, the fees, however low, look attractive for doing nothing. But loan officers argue that the underwriting would stand as a con-

tinent liability marked against

their lending limits to Denmark

and the maximum cost to 55 basis

points over Libor if more than this is used.

Whether drawn or not, the annual facility fee is to be paid — which would add five basis points and raise the minimum drawing cost to 42 basis points over Libor and the maximum cost to 55 basis

points over Libor if more than this is used.

Further evidence of this is the

fact that before the standby

is drawn, Denmark must ask the

managers to offer bids for the

loan of three- or six-month note facility.

Only managers are to bid on this

operation. The absence of outsiders

from the tender panel is taken as

another sign that Denmark is not

concerned about getting the lowest

possible bid and therefore has no

intention of ever using it.

If Denmark were to use this op-

tion, it would generate additional

earnings for underwriters as Den-

mark has agreed to pay the banks a

minimum of 10 basis points over

Libor on such notes.

A further indication of how ea-

ger banks are to find quality busi-

ness is the lengthening of maturi-

ties from the once standard

five-to-seven-year range to 10

years. Iceland is currently in the

market for \$150 million, offer-

ing seven years and sweetened with a

front-end fee of 1% percent.

In Eastern Europe, the World

Bank-commercial banks cofinan-

cing loan for National Bank of Hun-

gary has been increased by \$3 mil-

lion to \$385 million. The World

Bank portion of this loan remains

at \$35 million.

Bankers still expect Thailand to

tap the market to refund more ex-

pensive outstanding loans with a new

\$200-million, 10-year loan

paying a low 1% point over Libor.

In the Middle East, Jordan is in

the market for \$150 million, offer-

ing to pay 1% point over Libor for

seven years and sweetened with a

front-end fee of 1% percent.

Before the final six years, interest

is set at 1% point over Libor.

In addition, lenders have the op-

tion to price the loan at 15 basis

points over the prime rate or 115

basis points over the adjusted rate

for certificates of deposit. Previous

"caps" or prime-based loans for

Korean borrowers have been set

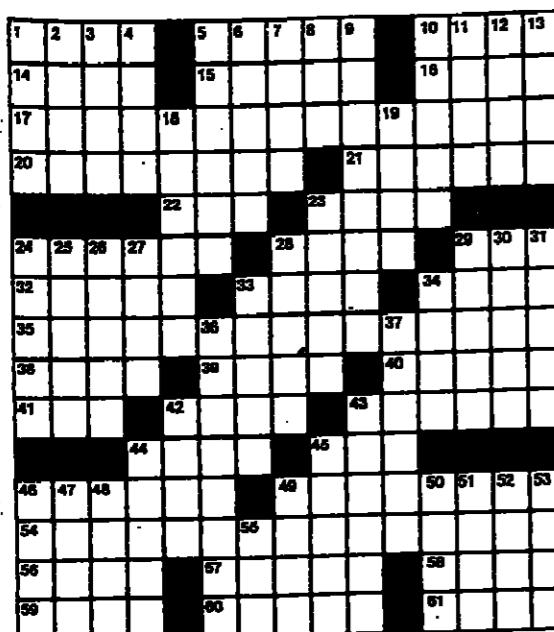
International Bond Prices - Week of May 24

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623-1277; a Division of Financière Crédit Suisse-First Boston
Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS
On convertibles having a conversion premium
of less than 10%.

Over-the-Counter

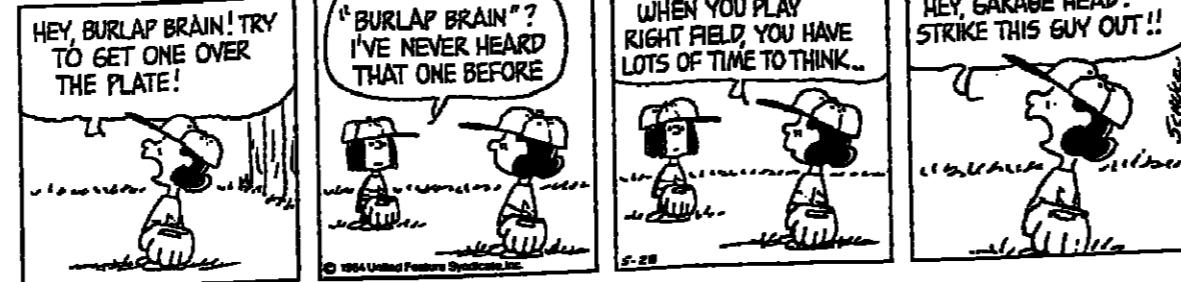


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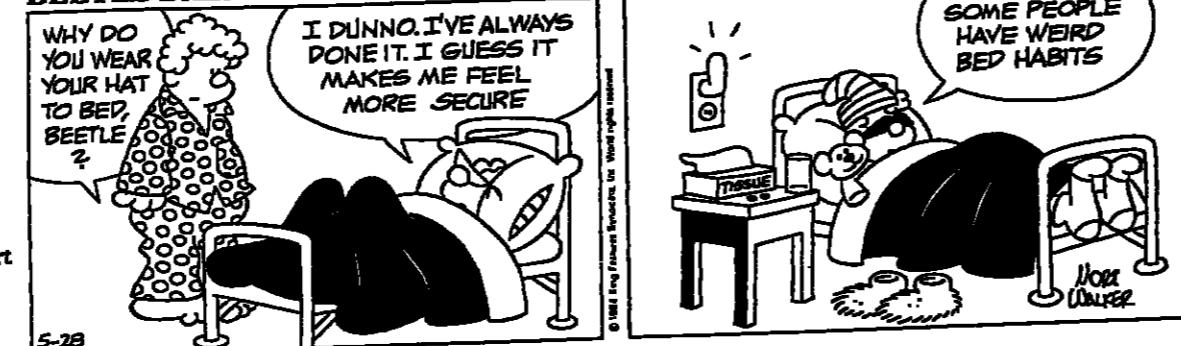
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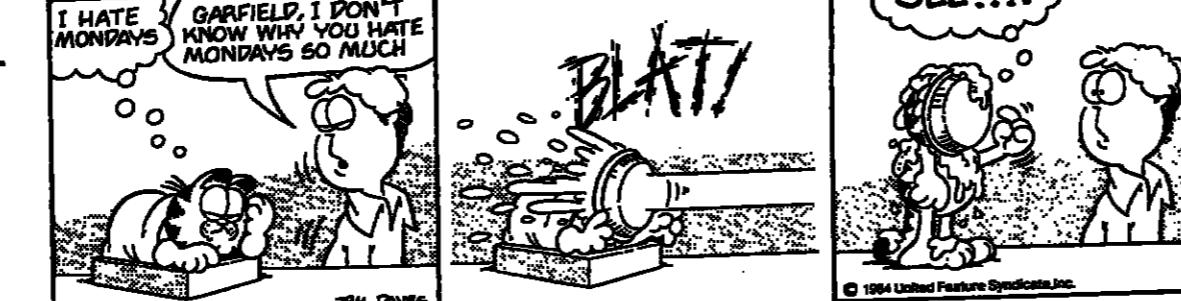
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REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, and write each square to form four ordinary words.

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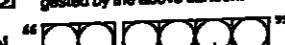
RETEX

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Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise words, as suggested by the above cartoon.

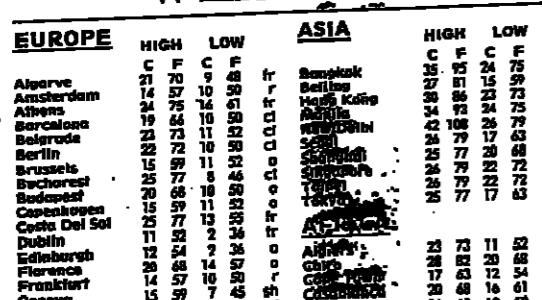
Answer here: IT WAS AN 

(Answer tomorrow)

Friday's Jumble: POKED DANDY NOBODY BIGMAY

Answer: What business was at the dynamite factory—BOOMING

WEATHER



Astros Win; Ryan Takes Strikeout Lead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HOUSTON — Nolan Ryan pitched a five-hitter for his fifth straight victory and second shutout of the season, and passed Philadelphia's Steve Carlton for the all-time major-league strikeout lead as the Houston Astros defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates, 2-0.

Ryan (6-2) struck out nine and walked one. The strikeouts gave him 3,758 for his career, one ahead of Carlton.

"I wasn't aware that I had broken the record," said Ryan, "but that's something that will fluctuate through our careers, so I don't really pay that much attention to it."

Ryan has 81 strikeouts this season, compared with 48 for Carlton, who is scheduled to pitch Monday against San Francisco.

The shutout was the 54th of Ryan's career. He walked only one and has won nine straight decisions against Pittsburgh. He has also pitched 27

straight innings without allowing a run.

The Astros scored both their runs in the fifth inning against Jose DeLeon (2-2).

Mets 2, Dodgers 1

In New York, Hubie Brooks extended the longest hitting streak in the

SATURDAY BASEBALL

majors this year to 20 games with a seven-inning home run, his fifth, and Wally Backman delivered a single later in the inning, as the Mets defeated Los Angeles, 2-1.

Braves 7, Cardinals 3

In Atlanta, Bob Horner drove in three runs with two singles and Dale Murphy and Gerald Perry each hit two doubles to power the Braves to a rain-delayed 7-3 triumph over St. Louis.

Rich Mahena (2-1) worked five innings for the victory, and Neil Allen (4-1) went eight innings for the victory. Steve Farr (0-3) took the loss. Brook Jacoby hit his fourth homer for the Indians' lone run.

Reds 7, Cubs 6

In Chicago, Tony Perez lined a two-out, two-run single in the ninth to lift Cincinnati to a 7-6 victory over the Cubs. The runs, both unearned, came off Steve Trout (5-3) who pitched the ninth for Tim Stoddard. Bill Scherer pitched 1 1/2 relief innings to win his first decision.

Phillies 7, Padres 2

In Philadelphia, Len Matuszek capped a three-run first with a two-run double and Sixto Lezcano hit a three-run homer to lead the Phillies past San Diego, 7-2. Marty Bystrom (2-1) was the winning pitcher, and Mark Thurmond (3-3) the loser.

Expos 4, Giants 2

In Montreal, Gary Carter hit a two-run homer as the Expos beat San Francisco, 4-2. It was the first victory of the season for Bill Gullickson (1-4). Los Angeles' Joel Lasky gave up Carter's eighth home of the season. Joel Youngblood and Bob Brenly hit homered for the

Giants

Yankees 8, A's 4

In Oakland, California, Ray Fontenot (1-4) pitched a six-hitter over 8 1/3 innings as New York beat the A's, 8-4.

The Yankees knocked out Lazy Soxmen (1-7) with three runs in the fifth.

White Sox 5, Rangers 1

In Texas, Ron Kittle hit two home runs and Vance Law added one to lead Chicago to a 5-1 triumph over Texas.

Mariners 9, Tigers 4

In the American League, in Seattle, Dave Henderson and Bob Keirsey each collected two RBIs as the Mariners beat Detroit, 9-4. It was the Tigers' second straight loss for only the second time this season. It was also the first time this season that the Tigers had lost two successive games away from home.

Twins 7, Brewers 6

In Minneapolis, an infield singled by Dave Engle and a running error by Robin Yount allowed Tim Teufel to score from second base with one out in the ninth inning, giving Minnesota a 7-6 victory over Milwaukee.

Blue Jays 2, Indians 1

In Toronto, George Bell's RBI single capped a two-run seventh inning that gave the Blue Jays a 2-1 triumph over Cleveland and their 10th victory over the last 11 games. Doyle Alexander (3-1) and Virgil (0-2) and Wettstein (3-2).

Red Sox 8, Orioles 7

In Boston, Boston's Dennis Eckersley (10-4) and Steve Trachsel (10-4) each pitched three-hitters to lead the Red Sox to an 8-7 victory over the Orioles.

Angels 10, Indians 4

In Anaheim, California, John Lowenstein and Rick Dempsey hit two-run home runs to lead the Angels to a 10-4 victory over the Indians.

Yankees 4, Giants 2

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THE STORIES OF BREECE D'J PANCAKE

By Breece D'J Pancake. 178 pp. \$6.95. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 521 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10173.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

lines of nature served only to remind them of a vanished past. His people see fields and cattle where buildings stand, picture them from some long-off time, and they remember valleys "where bacon tried to graze before the first rails were put down . . . Now these rails are covered with a highway, and cars rush back and forth in the wind." Farms have given way to housing developments; forest clearings to neat gardens planted with "muddy plastic daffodils."

Once, it all seemed to fit — the people and the land they farmed and named; but now, nothing connects. Jobs, homes, and relationships are simply ways to fill the time, no different from the characters' other pastimes — watching television, taking cocaine, or sitting in seedy bars. Everything, Pancake implies, is temporary; and his stories are informed by an overwhelming sense of flux: his heroes pass their days and nights in bus stops and boardwalks, or traveling on the road; and they talk continually of "getting out" and "moving on."

"In 'Tribolites,' probably the finest story in this collection, a young man named Colly tries, in vain, to hold onto his recording past: his father has died, his mother is planning to sell the family farm and move to Akron, and his girlfriend has ditched him, just the way her mother ditched her father. 'I think of all the people I know who left these hills,' Colly says. 'Only Jim and Pop came back to the land, worked it.'

Before returning home, Colly's father had been a kind of hero, wandering the country in search of a new life. But there is nothing of the restless frontier spirit in the desolate mean-spiritedness of Pancake's heroes. They flee their homes — like the truck driver in "In the Dry" — because they are scared or bored, not because they hope to find something better.

Pancake's characters are not articulate about their alienation in the savvy, sophisticated way of big-city dwellers. Rather, their names surfaces in their spontaneous view of things around them — they are forever noticing the insect cooties on the windowsill, the rust on the bumper of the car — and in acts of gross and casual violence. In "Hollow," a pregnant deer is shot, gutted and then eaten by the hero; in "Tribolites," the narrator captures and dismembers a snapping turtle with bloody abandon; and in "The Scrappers," a boxing match turns into a gruesome fight to kill.

Such acts of violence, like the activities of the characters (hunting, fishing, drinking, and going to cockfights), are all part of Pancake's insistently male world. And yet while many of these stories perpetuate an old-fashioned human ethic — including an annoyingly narrow-minded attitude toward women — Pancake also remains skeptical of the macho posturing of his heroes. As a hunting expedition in "Fox Hunters" deteriorates into a drunken Walpurgisnacht, the young hero discovers that what was meant as an assertion of manhood is really no more than a silly and violent gesture of futility. Indeed, in Pancake's fictional territory, the ritual rite-of-passage has become just another casualty of the cultural dislocations of today.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, the contract was four spades doubled. East's two no-trumps bid, following the takeout double, showed heart support.

West led the heart queen, and the ace won in dummy. The diamond queen was led for a finesse and West ruffed. It might now seem that the only question was whether the contract would fall by one trick or two, but the defense now had a crucial misunderstanding.

West led the club five, the dummy played low and East played the ten. The declarer was surprised and delighted to find that he could win with the jack. He returned a club, and West took his ace and led a heart.

East thought his partner held the spade ace for his double, rather than the club ace. West thought that the declarer's failure to play the club would know the location of the club ace.

Both sides were vulnerable. The South ruffed and led the trump ten to dummy's jack. He ruffed the last heart with the trump ace and finessed again in trumps. The diamond jack was led and covered with the king and ace. East's diamond ten was the third and last trick for the defense.

Who was to blame for the defensive disaster? East did not think his partner would underlead an ace at this point. West was trying for two more ruffs if his partner held K-J of hearts, and thought his partner would know the location of the club ace.

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SPORTS

Lakers Beat Celtics, 115-109, In First Game of NBA Finals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BOSTON — Kareem Abdul-Jabbar scored 23 of his 32 points in the first half as the Los Angeles Lakers handed the Boston Celtics their first home loss in 10 playoff games with a 115-109 decision Sunday in the opener of the National Basketball Association Championship Series.

Abdul-Jabbar hit 12 of 17 field goals. His 13 points in the first quarter helped Los Angeles build an 18-point lead eight minutes into the game.

Game two of the best-of-seven series will be held Thursday night at Boston Garden.

The Celtics, who are seeking an unprecedented 15th NBA title, had won their first nine postseason games at home, including the last seven by an average margin of nearly 17 points. But the Celtics never got closer than four points after the initial Los Angeles spurt.

Larry Bird, averaging 27.5 in the playoffs, and Boston's leading scorer in each of the last 11 games, had only two field goals and 12 points midway through the third period, with Los Angeles ahead 83-64. But with Abdul-Jabbar and

Earvin (Magic) Johnson on the beach with four fouls apiece, Bird led a 24-9 run with eight points in the final 1:22 of the quarter, including a three-pointer that made it 98-88 at the buzzer.

The game was close throughout the fourth period but the Celtics were never able to catch up.

James Worthy added 20 points and Kevin McHale led the Celtics with 25. Bird had 24 and Dennis Johnson 23.

The Lakers, ignoring the effects of a Friday night game and a five-hour plane flight Saturday, outscored the Celtics 25-6 in a seven-minute span to take a 28-10 lead with 3:59 left in the first quarter.

Boston used nine straight points to cut the deficit to 56-48, but a three-point goal by Michael Cooper just before the buzzer left Los Angeles ahead 65-52 at halftime.

The Lakers had the right to play the Celtics after defeating the Suns, 99-97, Friday in Phoenix. Los Angeles survived a feverish fourth-period Phoenix rally to win the Western Conference finals.

Walter Davis scored 10 of his game-high 26 in the final period, to

bring the Suns from a 6-point deficit into a tie at 97 with 1 minute 19 seconds to play. Johnson then hit the decisive shot for the Lakers, a lay-up with 1:05 left.

The Suns had a chance to tie in the final seconds. But the center, James Edwards, missed a 10-footer jumper in the lane with 3 seconds left and the Lakers rebounded.

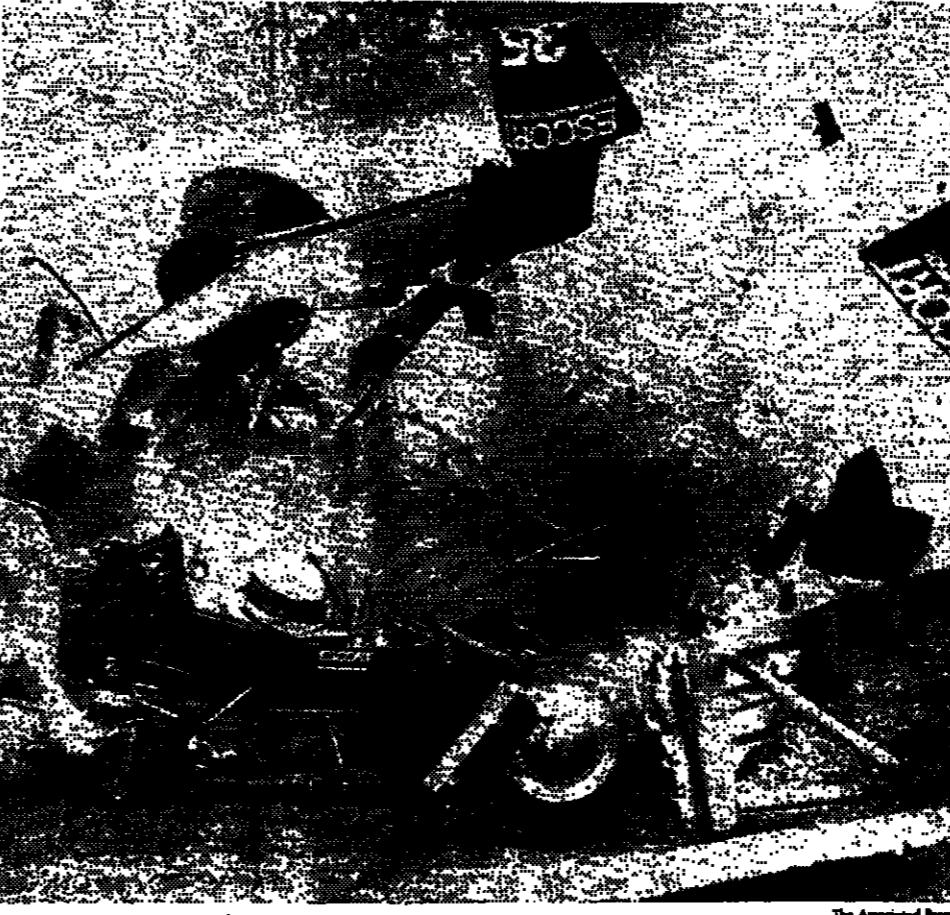
The Lakers appeared to have control in the middle of the final period, when Johnson ended a long dry spell by both teams by scoring with a rebound on a Lakers fast break to put his team ahead, 97-91, with 4:13 to play.

Then the Lakers went cold, missing four straight shots and committing a turnover, and the Suns came back to tie it when Davis hit from the left corner.

The Suns dominated the boards early on both ends of the floor — and by 15-4 on the offensive end — and led by as many as 11 twice in the second period before taking a 55-48 lead at intermission.

In the third quarter, the Lakers erased a 59-48 deficit, but Phoenix took a 78-77 lead into the last quarter.

(AP, NYT)



Pat Bedard's car disintegrates after hitting the inside retaining wall at the Indianapolis 500. (The Associated Press)

Tigers Lose, Fall One Win Short of a New Record Road Streak

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SEATTLE — The Detroit Tigers failed in their bid to set a major league record with 18 straight road victories, as the Mariners, behind home runs by Alvin Davis and Bob Kearney, posted a 7-3 triumph.

The loss also ended an 18-game winning streak for the Tigers, who had not lost on the road this season. They had to settle for a share of the big-league record of 17 consecutive road victories set by the 1912 New York Giants.

Detroit tied that mark with a 5-1 triumph in California Thursday night. The victory broke the American League mark of 16 set by the 1912 Washington Senators.

"I would have liked to have won the ballgame," said Tiger Manager Sparky Anderson. "But we got the American League record."

Ed Vande Berg (4-2) halted the Tigers with relief help from Dave Beard and Paul Mirabella. Milt

Wilcox, who was hammered for nine hits and six runs in 4½ innings, suffered his first defeat in seven decisions in 1984. The loss also ended a nine-game winning streak over two seasons for Wilcox.

Royals 8, Red Sox 5

In Boston, Darryl Motley drove in five runs with a bases-loaded triple and a home run, his second of the season, and Dan Quisenberry got his 12th save as Kansas City beat the Red Sox, 8-5. Motley put the Royals ahead in the third inning with a triple to right-center off loser Bobby Ojeda (4-0). Rookie Bret Saberhagen (2-3), the winner, went five innings.

Blues 5, Indians 1

In Toronto, Dave Stieb (6-1) allowed three hits in eight innings and George Bell, who began the

game with a .345 average, belted a two-run triple to carry the Blue Jays past Cleveland, 5-1. The victory gave the Blue Jays their ninth win in their last 10 games.

Twins 7, Brewers 4

In Minneapolis, Gary Gaetti hit a two-run double and Kent Hrbek drove in two runs to pace the Twins to a 7-4 triumph over Milwaukee. Minnesota got 14 hits and winner John Butcher (3-2) scattered nine over eight innings. Jaime Coan (3-5) took the loss.

Rangers 11, White Sox 0

In Arlington, Texas, Charlie Hough (3-6) allowed three hits and Larry Parish and Mickey Rivers drove in three runs each as Texas trounced Chicago, 11-0. Texas chased Tom Seaver (4-4) with seven runs in the third inning. In taking the loss, Seaver became the fifth pitcher in major-league history to strike out more than 3,000 batters.

Mets 2, Dodgers 1

In Anaheim, California, Juan Benitez hit a two-run homer, his second, and two RBI singles, and Brian Downing hit a two-run homer, his eighth, off Mike Flanagan (3-4) to lead California to a 10-2 rout of Baltimore. Rookie Ron Romanick (6-3) gave up six hits.

Angels 10, Orioles 2

In Atlanta, Gerald Perry had three hits and scored three times and Dale Murphy hit his 10th home run as the Braves shelled St. Louis, 8-4. Len Barker (4-4) pitched 5½ innings to get the victory. Dave LaPoint (5-5) absorbed the loss.

Expos 3, Giants 2

In Montreal, Tim Raines drove in two runs with a sacrifice fly and a groundout to lead the Expos past San Francisco, 3-2. Reliever Jeff Reardon (2-1), who worked the last 1½ innings, got the victory. Greg Minton (1-3) was charged with the loss. The Giants' Cliff Davis hit his fourth home of the year.

Pirates 6, Astros 2

In Houston, John Tudor scar-

A's 10, Yankees 7
In Oakland, California, Dave Kingman hit a grand slam, his 14th home run of the season, to cap a six-run eighth inning and help the A's to a 10-7 triumph over New York. It was the first victory for Jackie Moore, who replaced Steve Borkas as manager on Thursday.

Reds 3, Cubs 0

In Chicago, Tom Hume (3-4) pitched five strong innings in his first start in five years and Brad Gulden rapped a two-run single during a three-run first inning to lead Cincinnati past the Cubs, 3-0. Chicago starter Dickie Notes (2-2) took the loss, which halted a six-game Cub winning streak.

Braves 8, Cardinals 4

In Atlanta, Gerald Perry had three hits and scored three times and Dale Murphy hit his 10th home run as the Braves shelled St. Louis, 8-4. Len Barker (4-4) pitched 5½ innings to get the victory. Dave LaPoint (5-5) absorbed the loss.

Padres 7, Phillies 3

In Philadelphia, Tony Gwynn got three hits and scored three runs to lead San Diego to a 7-3 decision over Philadelphia. Ed Whisen (4-3) was the winner and Charlie Hudson (3-3) took the loss. The Padres' Graig Nettles hit his fifth home of the year in the ninth. (AP, UPI)

tered nine hits and Dale Berra drove in three runs to lead Pittsburgh to a 6-2 victory over the Astros. Tudor (3-2) pitched his third complete game. Mike Scott (2-3) took the loss.

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SPORTS BRIEFS

Bubka Sets New Record in Pole Vault

BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia (AP) — Sergei Bubka of the Soviet Union set a world record in the pole vault with a height of 5.85 meters (19 feet, 2½ inches) at an international track meet Saturday night.

Bubka beat the previous record of 5.83 meters, set by Thierry Vigneron of France on Sept. 1, 1983, in Rome, and tied the world indoor best mark set by Vigneron at the European Championships in March in Gothenburg, Sweden.

NHL Maple Leafs Change Coaches

TORONTO (UPI) — Dan Maloney, who spent the last two seasons as assistant coach under Mike Nykfolk, has been named head coach of the Toronto Maple Leafs, the National Hockey League team announced Saturday.

The Leafs had not renewed Nykfolk's contract after the 1983-84 NHL season when the Leafs finished out of the Norris Division playoffs with one of the worst records in the team's history — 26 victories, 45 losses and nine ties.

As a Leaf assistant, Maloney, 33, gained a reputation as a hard-nosed leader. He was expected to bring a more uncompromising attitude to the Leafs' coaching job in contrast to Nykfolk who was described by club owner Harold Ballard as "a guy too nice to be a coach."

Soviet Woman Sets Shot Put Mark

MOSCOW (UPI) — Natalia Lysovskaya of the Soviet Union broke the women's world shot put record Sunday with a throw of 22.53 meters (73 feet, 11 inches), at a track and field meet at Sochi, a Black Sea resort, Tass reported.

Hilma Shupnick of East Germany set the previous record of 22.45 meters at Potsdam, East Germany, on May 11, 1980.

Cubs Trade Buckner for Eckersley

CHICAGO (AP) — First baseman Bill Buckner, a former National League batting champion, was traded Friday by the Chicago Cubs to the Boston Red Sox for righthanded pitcher Dennis Eckersley, a former 20-game winner, and Mike Brumley, a minor league infielder-outfielder.

Buckner, 34, had agreed to be traded after losing the first baseman job to Leon Durham this spring. He had a .296 lifetime average going into this season, but he batted only 43 times this year. Eckersley, 29, had his best season, 20-8, in 1978. Last year he slipped to 9-13 but bounced back this year to win four of his last six starts for a 4-4 record.

"I'm happy and excited to be going to Boston," said Buckner. "It's a new league and a new park. You don't know how good you have it until you don't play."

Beck Leads Nicklaus by One Stroke

DUBLIN, Ohio (UPI) — Chip Beck, a non-winner in six years on the PGA Tour, shot a 4-under-par 68 Saturday for a 7-under-par 209 and a one-stroke lead over Jack Nicklaus after Saturday's third round of the Memorial Tournament.

Beck, following a 72 Friday, started the day at 3-under par, three strokes behind second-round leader Ben Crenshaw and two behind Nicklaus. Crenshaw followed up Friday's 70 with a 79 Saturday to fall out of contention at 217.

Nicklaus, who owns and designed the 7,116-yard Muirfield Village Golf Club, had a 70/71 for a 210 total. Gary Koch (73/73) and Andy Bean (75/67) were next at 213. Tied at 214 were Gil Morgan (73/74) and Payne Stewart (75/72), two of the three first-round leaders. Bob Murphy, the other first-round leader, slipped to a 73/76 for a 216 total.

Beck received a break on the par-4 sixth hole when his approach shot struck a woman, who was sitting 15 yards beyond the green, on the head and bounced back to within 12 feet of the hole. Beck then birdied the hole and tossed the ball to the woman, who was not hurt.

For the Record

Finland upset Northern Ireland, 1-0, in Port, Finland, in a European Group 3 qualifying match for the 1986 World Cup soccer finals in Mexico. (UPI)

Terry Venables, the coach of manager of Queens Park Rangers of the English First Division soccer league, has been named to succeed Cesar Luis Menotti as coach of Spanish first division soccer club Barcelona. Venables, 41, was given a two-year contract. (UPI)

Dave King, 36, who directed the Canadian hockey team to fourth place in the Winter Olympics, has signed a contract to continue as coach and general manager of the Canadian Olympic Hockey team through the 1988 Winter Games in Calgary. (AP)

Miss Oceans, a three-year-old daughter of Alydar, rallied to capture the Acora Stakes by a neck over Life's Magic at Belmont Park Saturday. Life's Magic was second and Proud Clarion was third. The Acora Stakes, the Mother Goose and the Coaching Club American Oaks comprise the Triple Crown for three-year-old fillies. (AP)

and another series of hooks to drop the champion. Referee Larry Roza-dilla of the United States stopped the fight with two seconds left in the round.

Callejas (21-1) said that Stecco, known for his technical skills, had surprised him with his punching power. "Stecco put up a good fight and he rocked me several times with his right," said Callejas, who was fighting in his hometown. Stecco dropped to 35-1.

In Miami Beach, Davila, retained his bantamweight title by knocking out Enrique Sanchez of the Dominican Republic in the 11th round. In the second fight, Sanchez defended his WBC super bantamweight title by knocking out Felipe Orozco of Colombia.

Sanchez, 26, took a commanding lead early, using his four-inch (10-centimeter) height advantage to hold off Davila. Davila (48-7-1) was staggered in the second. In the fifth, a cut opened on Davila's left eye when the fighters butted heads.

Stecco had been the aggressor throughout the first seven rounds of the fight in Guaynabo, a suburb of San Juan, although neither fighter did much damage.

But late in the eighth round, Callejas unleashed a flurry of hooks that backed Stecco across the ring,

put Orozco on the ropes and knocked him down with a right hook to the chin. The challenger struggled to stand up, but referee Tony Perez counted Orozco out at 1:08.

Orozco, 24, had won 19 of his professional fights before he met Stecco, who is undefeated in 40 fights, 38 by knockout.

■ **Callejas Stops Stecco for Bantamweight Title**

Chon Chu-do, 20, of South Korea defended his International Boxing Federation junior bantamweight title Saturday with a TKO over challenger Felix Marquez, 26, of Puerto Rico at the end of the fifth round, United Press International reported.

Marquez (19-1) used his speed and combinations to earn points in the first three rounds of the fight in Wongui 55 miles (88 kilometers) southeast of Seoul. But Chon (17-3) came back in the 4th round, and battered Marquez in the 5th round. The challenger did not answer the bell for the 6th.

■ **One Woman's Long Race Against Cycling's Pack**

Betsy King Makes Her Point — She Finished 586-Kilometer, One-Day Race

By Samuel Abr

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Betsy King started the Bordeaux-Paris bicycle race two hours earlier than everybody else and finished dead last, more than an hour later than the winner. It was a great triumph and she promises to let no one forget it soon.

"I'm doing this to say, 'Hey man, too, women are important,'" King explained before the race Saturday. Covering 586 kilometers (350 miles), Bordeaux-Paris is believed to be the world's longest one-day bicycle race.

It is also France's oldest race, begun in 1891 and run this year for the 81st time. Never before has a woman entered.

"I look forward to this as much as you look forward to getting your wisdom teeth out," King said in Bordeaux, the wine center in southwestern France. "But it has to be done. A lot of people think women can't ride a race like this. So somebody's got to do it to show them a woman won't die."

The Sidewalks of New York

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — A huge emotional outlet is spreading in New York from downtown SoHo to the chic upper 70s. The street is the story, with free enterprise the name of the game.

It is hard to walk any sidewalk these days without bumping into hundreds of people selling just about everything under the sun. In front of the Gulf and Western building, on Central Park West, a group is doing street theater. When they leave,

copies no doubt, since they sell for \$15 apiece. Another is peddling Haitian primitive paintings. Still another has appropriated a scrawly wall. On it, he's hung cotton jump-suits in three different colors, which, he said, he designed himself.

This street scene, once limited to downtown Manhattan, keeps spreading. In front of the Time-Life building, on the Avenue of the Americas, are hot dog and sandwich stands that are reputed to be the best in town. On Fifth Avenue there is a choice of umbrellas (it's just beginning to rain), pictures of New York and more earnings.

In front of the Metropolitan Museum, while a long, long parade for Martin Luther King descended Fifth Avenue, the hot dog vendors were making a killing at the corner of 82nd and Fifth. Meanwhile, next to another breakdancing trio, two white-tunic-clad dancers climbed a column and started doing contortions, à la Isadora Duncan.

This being New York, you still have to be street-smart and watch your bag. Nevertheless, it is a friendly scene. Especially on a sunny spring Sunday, when people gather good-humoredly. The hat is passed, the pennies, the quarters and quite a few dollars, fall.

On another sidewalk nearby, a man has spread out advertising posters dating back to the '50s —

another takes over. A bunch of kids from Harlem unpack a huge radio and start breakdancing, with riveting movements. Another group invades a dead-end street, hangs up a banner reading "Soho Arts and Crafts Fair" and voilà — half a dozen artisans are selling wool mittens, kitchen towels, hand-made sweaters, and the kind of bizarre and spiky jewelry one usually finds on Rome's Spanish Steps.

On another sidewalk nearby, a man has spread out advertising posters dating back to the '50s —



LANGUAGE

An Uptick in Bashing

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "The latest

[interest] rate increases," wrote the Wall Street Journal, "have already driven the administration to attack the Federal Reserve Board.... Reagan sides

hope their 'Fed-bashing' will pressure the central bank to ease its tight grip on the nation's credit."

Bashing, particularly as a hyphenated suffix, is bigger than ever. Columnist Mary McGrory wrote about "scandalized conservatives who never thought they would see

the day the world's premier *Commie-basher* would sit down with the conquerors of General Chiang Kai-shek."

Commie-basher is a coinage of *The Economist*, a weekly that has popularized the *bashing* suffix worldwide. French Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac was tagged in 1977 as an "articulate *Commie-basher*" and United States Senator Henry Jackson was a "veteran *Russia-basher*." The *Economist* labeled editor Conor Cruise O'Brien as a "well-known *IRA-basher*" in 1977, described demonstrators in Belfast as "bin-bid bashers" in 1978, and noted that an ironworker "Peugeot wants to launch its own *Granada-basher*" in 1979, and wrote that parliamentarian Willie Hamilton "labor[s] unfortunately under his media image of *crown-basher*" in 1982. To this publication, auctioneers are *general-bashers* and steelworkers are *metal-bashers*.

Eric Partridge, the British lexicographer, speculated that *bash* was either of echoic origin or blended *bang* and *smash* and meant "to strike with a crushing blow."

He reported that, in English slang, a *basher* in the 19th century was a prizefighter or a professional drug-

Partridge, a student of lingo in the armed services, noted that Royal Air Force mechanics were frequently called *instrument-bashers*.

The Oxford English Dictionary later found the earliest use of the suffix *bashing* in the most elemen-

tal of army occupations: Potato-peeling was cited in 1940 as *spud-bashing*.

In Australia, a *bash* is a drinking spree, a usage similar to its mean-

ing as "a wild party" in the United States. The *Merriam-Webster* Dictionary defines the colloquial *bash one's brains out* as "to expend a great

deal of effort in intellectual activi-

ty" and give it a *bash at* "to make an attempt."

The combining form *-bashing* has traveled to the United States in recent years, thanks largely to the *reversing* here of *The Economist*.

The intention is to denigrate by metaphoric exaggeration; *bashing* is the use of excessive rhetorical force to attack an object, person, principle, or organization, usually for the purpose of changing the subject or passing the buck.

"**N**o satisfactory reason," said President Reagan, exists for the "recent upticks" in interest rates. The *New York Times* quoted Roger Brinner, an economist, on the reason for the President's con-

cern: "The economy will pay a price before the election for each

up tick in interest rates."

The word's roots are in Wall

Street, home of what old-timers re-

member as the stock ticker and tick tape. At a cocktail party for stock traders, I asked Gilbert Ka-

plan, publisher of *Institutional In-*

vestor, magazine, for his definition of *up tick*. "An eighth of a point up"

was his first answer. Upon reflec-

tion, he added, "The only legal

short sale, except for a zero-plus

tick." By law, a short sale — the

selling of a security at one price

before actually buying it, hopefully

at a lower price — cannot be ex-

ecuted by a trader unless the price is

an eighth of a point or more higher

than the last transaction; that

guards against the rapid fall of the

security's value. After an *up tick*, if

the next sale is at the same price,

that is called a *zero-plus tick*, which

tells the trader that the sale was

made at no change, but the last

change was plus, or up.

That original meaning of a slight

rise in the price of a share has been

metaphorically extended to an in-

crease in anything. The term is re-

placing *pickle* as in "a pickup in

economic activity" — that's an *up*

tick now. *Newsweek*, as far back as

1975, was describing a "recent up-

tick in applications," while *U.S.*

News & World Report was hailing

"business spending, production,

profits — all on *up tick*."

The word now means "a notice-

able increase in frequency" or

"small size." Its use, as the presi-

denial comment demonstrates, is

picking up.

New York Times Service

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